

SEE McGRANERY TODAY ON MRS. YATES CASE

A protest against the "inform or go to jail" technique adopted by the Justice Department will be carried to Attorney General James P. McGranery in Washington this noon by a delegation headed by author Howard Fast.

The delegation will confer with McGranery to urge the re-

lease of Mrs. Oleta O'Connor Yates, jailed by Federal Judge William C. Mathes after she refused to turn government informer against the California workingclass leaders now being prosecuted in Los Angeles under the Smith Act.

With Fast will be Ben Pas-koff, educational director of the

Fur Workers Joint Council; Ralph Powe, Civil Rights Congress attorney, and Hugo Celert, artist. They will be joined in Washington by delegations from Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

The delegations were spurred by the Citizens Emergency De-

fense Conference, 401 Broadway, after a meeting of the CEDC executive board Tuesday night. Warnings that this new government technique, designed to throttle the defense of Smith Act victims, was to be applied by the government in the current thought control trial at

Foley Square, were voiced at the meeting.

Sam Cantor, CEDC executive secretary, declared the government's vindictive jailing of Mrs. Yates revealed that the Justice Dept. was moving from gagging Americans in public life to gagging them in the courtroom.

Bill Signed by Truman Curbs Low-Cost Homes

By MICHAEL SINGER

A secret clause in the latest housing appropriation bill, enacted by Congress and signed by President Truman on July 5, dooms millions of Americans to continued rent-gouging, and to eviction-harassed and fire-killing slum existence, it became known yesterday.

This was disclosed when a Public Housing Administration spokesman admitted that a "little noticed" rider to the independent offices appropriation measure, which included the housing agency, makes 35,000 low-cost housing units the maximum that can be constructed in any future year.

The original bill called for 810,

000 new low-rent homes to be built through 1955.

Should this abysmally inadequate 35,000 housing quota be realized—and there are few administrative spokesmen willing to bet on that—it would still mean only 105,000 low-cost homes by 1955 instead of the 810,000 originally proposed.

More than 80,000 families face immediate dislocation in New York alone because of high-rent luxury developments on their workingclass sites, and over 500,000 applications have been filed with the City Housing Authority for project homes with less than 10,000 units scheduled. It is estimated nationally that more than 6,000,000 families face emergency housing needs, which is a very conservative estimate.

It is no wonder, therefore that neither the great "friend" of the tenants, President Truman, nor the Republican Party which made so much convention noise about the "public interest," dared mention this secret and hidden clause in the housing bill.

Bomb Home Of Judge Who Freed Duclos

PARIS, July 16.—A powerful bomb today blasted the home of the president of the court which recently freed Communist leader Jacques Duclos from prison, driving the judge's wife into a bomb shelter and badly damaging the building.

Judge Paul Didier, who is scheduled to sit later this week on the plea of Andre Stil, editor of the Communist newspaper, l'Humanite, who is still being held in jail, was in court when the explosion occurred.

"Gentlemen, the hearing continues," he announced calmly after being told of the bombing.

The blast shattered windows in a wide area.

When Duclos was liberated earlier this month, some rightwing Paris newspapers accused Judge Didier of membership in a "Communist-front" organization.

Truman Getting Hospital Checkup

WASHINGTON, July 16.—President Truman moved into the Presidential "suite" at the Army's Walter Reed Hospital today to undergo a checkup after a four-day bout with a virus infection.

41 Professors at Chicago University Urge Big-4 Parley on Germany

CHICAGO, July 16.—"Guarantees for a neutral Germany," rather than plans for a rearmend West German Republic, will best serve America's national interest, 41 University of Chicago faculty members declared in an Open Letter to President Truman released today by the Faculty-Graduate Committee for Peace at the University. Referring to the German question as "probably the most serious point of friction" between the Soviet Union and the Western Powers, the statement says:

"If our government is not to be guilty of shunning the peaceful European settlement it is

avowedly seeking, then every possible area of agreement with the Soviet Union must be found. A Big Four conference on German unification and neutralization is a logical first step."

The Open Letter was circulated after the recent conclusion of treaties calling for creation of a new German army, but before these treaties were ratified by the Senate. However, a spokesman for the committee which released the letter pointed out that it is generally believed the wide opposition to a German army will delay ratification by the other powers, and that non-Communist po-

litical forces in England and France are urging East-West negotiations before the treaties are put into effect.

The letter, and names of signers, are as follows:

"Dear Mr. President: "The future status of Germany is today probably the most serious point of friction between the Soviet Union and the Western Powers. It may well determine whether there will be peace in Europe or world war. America's national interest, in our opinion, would be best served by establishing guarantees for a neutral Germany, not (Continued on Page 6)

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China Moves to End Last Obstacle to Cease-Fire in Korea

People's China yesterday moved to remove the last obstacle to an immediate cease-fire in Korea. Chou En-lai, foreign minister of the Chinese People's Republic, announced China would ratify and adhere to the 1925 Geneva Protocol banning gas and germ war-

clause, the prisoner exchange issue could be left for settlement until after a cease-fire were declared. Chou's proposal, if accepted, therefore, would leave no issue before the negotiators.

The truce talks at Panmunjom were recessed a second time yesterday in compliance with the request of the Korean and Chinese negotiators. They are scheduled to reopen, Friday, at which time

the Koreans and Chinese are expected to make a new proposal which is the subject of pessimistic speculation in Tokio. It is believed the new proposal will ask for agreement on such a "protecting power" and for an immediate cease-fire.

Possibly anticipating such a



CHOU EN-LAI

move, U. S. Army Chief of Staff Lawton Collins told a press conference in Tokio that unless the Koreans and Chinese agreed to the U. S. terms on prisoner exchange, heavier air blows would be dealt them. Collins also said the U. S. command would use "anything—except germ warfare" to "defend" U. S. forces in Korea.

Collins' remark was regarded as an ultimatum to the Koreans and Chinese to accept Washington's terms or suffer an extension of the war. Collins' statement, it was noted, followed the Peking government's charge that U. S. planes had raided across the Yalu River in Manchuria on Monday, killing and wounding 49 persons.

In his statement on the Chinese Government's decision, Chou said the 1949 Geneva Convention on war prisoners contained several principles of supreme importance.

"These principles," he said, "are that a representative of the protecting power should also obtain the assent of the protected power, that the detaining power shall not be allowed in principle to absolve its liability even after the prisoners of war may have been transferred to another power.

"That the protection provided (Continued on Page 6)

DR. PAULING GETS PASSPORT; FIGHT FOR RODNEY'S GROWS

As pressure mounted against the arbitrary denials of passports to many Americans, the State Department late Tuesday was finally forced to reverse itself on one of its astounding rulings. Dr. Linus C. Pauling, one of the nation's outstanding chemists, was granted a passport to England and France.

Dr. Pauling, head of the division of chemistry and chemical engineering at California Institute of Technology, had been previously denied a passport on the usual spurious grounds that it was

"against the interests of the U. S."

A condition of the granting of Dr. Pauling's passport now was that he sign an affidavit that he is not now and never has been a Communist.

The backtracking by the State Department was seen as a significant sign that mounting pressure against the outrageous passport policies could force victories for freedom of travel.

On another passport front, the

New York Post yesterday added its editorial voice to those condemning the State Department for its denial of a passport to Daily Worker sports editor Lester Rodney. In an editorial entitled "The Olympic Booby Prize," the Post called the denial of Rodney's right to cover the Olympic Games a "gesture of idiocy," and recalled that "only last week Federal Judge Keech sharply rebuked the passport unit for refusing to concede that its decisions are not above

the law."

"But the ban on the Daily Worker's sports columnist," the Post continued, "may accomplish what more serious protests have failed to achieve."

As always when speaking out on the question of elementary democracy where progressives are concerned, the Post editorial writer felt compelled to indulge in elaborate, juvenile red-baiting about the nature of the Daily Worker's reports from the Olympics.

I. G. Farben Again Making Profits From War Tools

The I. G. Farben Industry, Germany's chemical trust which made the Zykon gas used in the Nazi extermination camp, is back in full scale production in West Germany and is making bigger profits than ever.

Shares of I. G. Farben are going back on sale on West German stock markets this month. Yet I. G. Farben, according to the Potsdam Agreement, was among the armaments trust that were to have been destroyed.

This firm's balance sheets show production well ahead of 1938, when Hitler was pushing armaments at full speed. Profits have been so great that the trust has been able to write off completely the factories valued at nearly three thousand million marks taken over in East Germany and now used for the benefit of the people.

The announcement that dealings will be resumed in I. G. Farben shares has revealed that the entire work of "decartellisation" carried through under American control in West Germany was an utter sham.

The main effect of decartellisation, which nominally split the huge trust into three parts, "Farbenfabriken Bayern," "Badische Anilin und Sodafabriken" and "Farbwerke Hoechst," has been to increase the efficiency of the operation of the trust.

SALES FIGURES

Turnover of these branches in million of marks has been:

	1949	1950	1951
Farbenfabriken Bayern	409.8	577.4	890.9
Badische Anilin	263.7	485.6	678.7
Farbwerke Hoechst	321.7	454.0	638.0

(The main factory of Badische Anilin at Ludwigshafen hit the headlines on July 28, 1948, when more than 200 workers were killed in the explosion of tanks of Tydrat-Hydrosin, the liquid used to drive V-2 rocket bombs.)

Simultaneously with the announcement that the stocks of I. G. Farben are coming back on the market, the balance sheet of the company for the war years was released, showing that a profit of over six billion marks had been made from war production including explosives, gas, propellants and thousands of other items.

A large part of this profit was provided by the five million slave laborers from all over Europe, who were driven to Germany to work for the Nazis. Chemical experiments were carried out by I. G. Farben officials on concentration camp prisoners.

One of I. G. Farben's leading officials, Dr. Fritz ter Meer, cross-examined after the war by a Brit-

ish official about these experiments stated: "There could be nothing wrong in them, since the camp inmates were doomed to die in any case."

Twenty-four directors of the I. G. Farben Trust went on trial at Nuremberg in 1948, charged with crimes against humanity. In making his charge against these men, who are today back at work preparing another war, U. S. Chief Prosecutor Taylor stated:

"These 24 responsible leading directors of the I. G. Farben Concern are the main war criminals. If the guilt of these accused is not brought to light and punished, then these men would represent a greater danger to the future peace of the world than Hitler if he were still alive."

"These serious accusations have not been made by accident or without due consideration. They are such frightful charges that no one could make them without being fully aware of the serious responsibility resting upon him."

"The crimes of which these men stand accused were not committed in the heat of anger or under the impulse of sudden temptation. One does not construct a war machine in a fit of temper, or build an Auschwitz in a burst of brutality. The things which these men did were done after due consideration, and they would do them again at the next opportunity if they got the chance."

(This quotation has been re-translated from the German).

To Celebrate Poland's Anniversary

The eighth anniversary of Poland's independence will be celebrated with a program featuring Joseph Winiewicz, Polish Ambassador to the U. S., and Paul Robeson, people's artist, at the Manhattan Plaza, 66 E. Fourth St., at 7:30 p.m. Thursday, July 24.

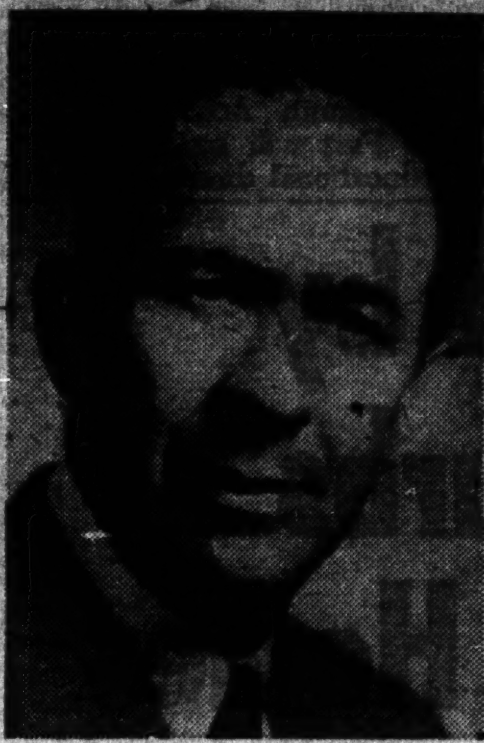
Robeson's repertoire will include some new Polish songs.

The affair is sponsored by the Polonia Club.

Contribution is 50 cents.

STEVE NELSON CONFIDENT OF BACKING BY PEOPLE OF HIS FRAMEUP VERDICT

PITTSBURGH, July 15.—"I am confident that the people of Pennsylvania and of the U. S. will support my appeal for a reversal of this unjust verdict," declared Steve Nelson, heroic Communist leader, following the sentence of 20 years passed upon him here by Judge



NELSON

Harry M. Montgomery.

"This vindictive sentence," said Nelson, "is a bitter blow to myself, my wife and children and to all those who cherish the democratic traditions of our country. It will not—and cannot—do away with my political ideas any more than Hitler and Mussolini were able by a similar use of the courts, and by the use of gas chambers and force and violence, to do away with the political ideas of those who op-

posed them.

"This sentence and these trials were aimed to shut off opposition to the shameful and criminal police action war in Korea. They will not accomplish that object either, for the American people want peace and have the right to advocate it."

"The right to advocate political changes and to oppose the policies of those in the seat of government is at stake. This outrageous use of the courts to outlaw books and political ideas is a usurpation of the right of the American people themselves to pass final judgment on political issues and to give or withhold support to political organizations as they themselves may decide. Such a decision establishes official censors to digest ideas for us in advance."

"The imposition of sentence was timed to launch Judge Harry M. Montgomery's campaign for election to the Pennsylvania Supreme Court, just as my conviction was timed to announce his candidacy for that position."

"This day will go down in history as one of the most shameful in our judicial annals. I am confident that the people of Pennsylvania and of the United States will support my appeal for a reversal of this unjust verdict."

HOW CHINESE BUILT THEIR FIRST COLLECTIVE FARM

MUKDEN, July 15 (ALN).—In a little corner of the northeast near the southern bank of the Sungari river, China's first successful collective farm has been established.

Five years ago this land was virgin soil. The government invited poor peasants in the neighborhood to come and work it, provided they agreed to try out new methods. They came from a background of complete poverty, a history of growing rice for others but never able to taste it themselves.

They formed mutual aid teams and, in groups of five families, worked each other's land. At first this did not catch on. With their old ideas the peasants did not take easily to the new ways. Some of them quit the mutual aid teams. Ingrained ideas of thousands of years are not so easy to overcome in a few months. But the fact that a collective farm was able to emerge eventually from these beginnings, after only four years, is considered a testimony to the patient, hard work of the more enlightened peasants.

Today there are 61 families in the collective. They own an electrically driven rice mill, use the service of Soviet-made tractors

from the nearby tractor station, own a blacksmith's shop and a carpenter's shop, a host of improved farm tools and fine herds of oxen and pigs. Each family is housed in a new 4-room cottage equipped with electricity.

Each person in the collective is assigned to the job to which he is best suited. This has considerably reduced the variety of farm jobs which each individual otherwise would have to do. Divided into teams they work in the fields, with oxen, at the rice mill or in the blacksmith's and carpenter's shops.

A day nursery takes care of the babies and smaller children to release the women to work in the homes as well as on the farm. Worry about illness is a collective responsibility. Medical expenses are provided by the collective while wages continue to be paid at the normal rate. Any woman having a baby is given 40 days leave and the equivalent of 100 kilograms (more than 200 pounds) of rice as a bonus.

Success of the farm has attracted nationwide interest. Letters are pouring into the collective from all over China, asking how it was created, offering advice and services.

The Tarnished Halo of a Demo Hopeful

By ROBERT FRIEDMAN

It may have been a TV "ghost," but I could have sworn I saw a halo circling the head of Sen. Robert S. Kerr, oil millionaire, as he told a television press conference of his honor at the vote-stealing and corruption of the Republican convention, and of his sublime confidence in the purity of the forthcoming Democratic gathering.

Yesterday, however, an unidentified backer of Kerr's drive for the Democratic presidential nomination was being loudly accused of having tried to "bribe" some California delegates to switch from Sen. Estes Kefauver to Sen. Kerr. The charge came from Kefauver's campaign manager, Cael Sullivan, who said the Kerr backer offered eight California delegates, pledged to Kefauver, the "bait" of free transportation to Chicago, the convention city, if they agreed to

double-cross Kefauver after the first ballot. The sum of \$1,700 was involved in this "initial" offer.

Sen. Kerr has indignantly denied that there was a bribe attempt. But with the crookery of the Democratic convention thus apparently fully launched, it was believed only a matter of time before equally mysterious "unidentified backers" of Messrs. Russell, the Georgia Dixiecrat; Barkley, Stevenson, Kefauver and all the other Democratic hopefuls would be accused of similar connivings.

Republican politicians might get cold comfort from the abrupt downfall of Sen. Kerr's piety. But the public has not yet forgotten that it was only last week that Drew Pearson and other commentators were reporting on the purchase price of delegates to the GOP convention.

The New York Times published, during that latter smoke-filled cir-

cus, a sneering little item purporting to show how the Soviet Union distorts news about American life. It seems that the Moscow paper, "Pravda," printed a story about the Taft-Eisenhower factions' charges and counter-charges of corruption, bribery and vote-stealing. Using the authenticated reports appearing in our own press, "Pravda" concluded that both sides, in shouting "Stop, Thief," were absolutely correct.

Americans are not likely, however, to imitate the Times' ridiculous effort to holler "distortion" at the Pravda commentary.

With pro-Taft and pro-Eisenhower charges of "fraud," "crook" and "steamroller" ringing in their ears, and with Democratic thieves threatening to match the Republican variety, a lot of American voters are coming to the same conclusions about the men who run the two old parties.



SEN. KERR

Romania Hikes Cultivation Of Tobacco

BUCHAREST, July 16.—The area of tobacco under cultivation in Romania this summer is several times greater than the 1942 area of 45,000 acres. Not only has the area under cultivation increased, but the production per acre has gone up from 350-400 pounds per acre to about 650 pounds per acre.

Romanian tobacco, similar to the oriental in flavor and elasticity, is very rich in alkaloids. The leaves are carefully selected and treated by natural fermentation. The high quality of Romanian cigarettes is appreciated both at home and abroad.

A Film About the Haitian Revolution on the scoreboard

By Lester Rodney

Before and During a Good Ball Game . . .

MIGHT AS WELL warn, Yankee fans they can get off right here. This is about Cleveland's 7-3 victory at the Stadium Tuesday night and where the American League is concerned this pillar is strictly from the shores of Lake Erie.

It was quite a night at that for My Favorite A. L. ballclub. Slowfooted Al Rosen, that slugging sparkplug, rocked the Stadium with a clean steal of home, spearheading a triple steal with the bases full. Harry Simpson hit another inside-the-park homer, always twice as exciting as the over the fence dogtrot variety, the returned Luke Easter celebrated with one of the dogtrot variety, Larry Doby walked, doubled, singled and made a fine one-hand catch, and Early Wynn, a shiny guy who lost seven pounds pitching in the Stadium steam bath, was in command all the way.

Simpson's homer, off the first pitch leading off the 6th, was a long line drive bisecting the left-center alley and rolling ahead of frantic Yankee pursuit to the 457-foot marker, an exact replica of an earlier Stadium blow this year by the same lefthanded hitter, and Harry's third of the season. This rapidly improving young sophomore outfielder, who can not only hit but field, and not only field but throw, and not only do all those things but run like a deer, was around the bases standing up before the ball ever reached the infield.

It was quite a sensational game though one-sided. We have a few things at that for our Yankee-fan readers. The daddy of the night's home runs—there were five, three by the Yanks, proving that home runs ain't the only thing that keeps the sailor warm or wins the ball games—was a belt by young Mickey Mantle that winged about 450 feet through the air and not only cleared the high bleacher wire fence toward right center but landed about halfway up. It was one of the old Babe Ruth variety and really stirred up the late stayers though it came with the ball game wrapped up in the ninth off a tired Wynn trying to get things over with. Mickey's whiplash swing can really send 'em. He is going to be a very exciting star before he is through. He has it all.

TO COMPLETE the evening's entertainment there was a simply fantastic catch by Irv Noren, who had just gone in to rest Hank Bauer in the 8th when he flew over the turf toward right center, dived through the air and while skidding on his ear plucked Simpson's bid for another extra base hit right off the grassstop. In a lost cause, it was still one of the most sensational catches I have ever seen, and since such plays often get left out of the newspaper accounts, it was nice to think that television fans at least had a chance to appreciate it.

The triple steal deserves a word. It was smart and daring baseball all around. The Indians had scored one run in the first, had the bases full with two out and feeble hitting Jim Hegon at bat. Rosen, whose forte is not speed, was the runner on third so nobody gave any thought to him. Kuzava, the Yankee pitcher, is a lefthander, which means he winds up facing away from third. Rosen found himself with a good jump as he took his lead, saw Kuzava taking a full windup and just kept going to beat the pitch by an eyelash. There was no pre-arranged signal from the coaches—there rarely is on the steal of home when a runner has to "feel" he can make it. Doby on second and Easter on first made it a triple steal by alertly setting sail for the next base as they saw Rosen go. Regardless of what happens to the front man's attempt, this is always sound base running.

LUKE EASTER came off the field and sat wearily on the dug-out bench. "Whew," he said.

"Got to hitting pretty good down there," he said. Indianapolis is "up" geographically, but anything lower than the big leagues are down.

Luke was tired. "Played for Indianapolis last night," he said. "Guess they figured some people came out expecting to see me play. Long game, too, and then I was up to make a 7 a.m. plane out at the airport. When I got there I found out the Cleveland office had made the wrong booking for me, it was a plane to Cleveland instead of New York. Had to hang around till after 10 to make a connection to New York. Got into the hotel about 4, and just about time to get set and get out here."

Here was the very hot Yankee Stadium. (How many kids do you suppose the price of one atom bomb would send out of the city for the summer?)

Luke talked a little about the American Association. I asked him if he'd seen Vic Power, the young Negro star on the Yankees' Kansas City farm. He nodded emphatically.

"He hit that ball!"

ABOUT HIS own hitting and the slump:

"Well," said the big fellow from East St. Louis who had batted in over 100 runs for the Indians in the past two seasons, "you just don't know what's wrong when you get into a slump. If you knew you could stop it. One thing I knew . . . that sooner or later I'd come out of it if I kept swinging. But I suppose I was starting to hurt the club, and they can't be as sure as I am. . . ."

One by one Cleveland players who hadn't seen him before fervently told him how happy they were to see him back. Several Cleveland reporters came down to tell him the same thing.

In the first inning he came up with the bases full and two out. The Indians hadn't scored yet and the hard-throwing southpaw Kuzava worked the count to 3-2. The fourth pitch zoomed into Berri's mitt, Easter held back his bat, it was ball four and the Indians were under way with their first run. A moment later Rosen made it two. It was a big walk.

Luke was purposely passed in the third with men on second and third and two out. The Yankees still respect him plenty. Here was a lefthanded pitcher going against the book, walking a lefthanded hitter to get at Hegon, a righthanded hitter. It worked, too.

He popped out in the 5th and 6th. In between, in the seventh, he led off against Joe Ostrowski, another lefthander, and lifted the first pitch a mile in the air to right field. He seemed to have only gently stroked the ball, but Bauer pressed back to the batter and then just stood there and the ball sailed serenely in among the customers.

Easter jogged around the bases and the Indians were on the dugout steps to give him a real greeting. Glad to have you back, was in their big smiles as they waited for him.

By BEN LEVINE

The Haitian revolution of the dawn of the 19th century was a world historical event as significant in many ways as the great French Revolution from which it took its inspiration and whose limitations it exposed. And Toussaint l'Ouverture, its Negro leader, was a world historical figure who towers above Napoleon. Haiti, it must be remembered, was the first nation that defeated Napoleon.

In the 1920's a Soviet writer, Winogradoff, wrote "The Black Consul," in which he contrasted Toussaint, the "black consul" with the Napoleon, the "white consul," and showed with careful documentation how the reactionary merchants of Marseilles and other sections of France used the wealth they got from the plantation oppression of Haiti to undermine the French revolution. It was an excellent illustration of Marx's point that a nation that oppressed another nation cannot itself be free.

I have written all this because I want to tell about a Fox Technicolor film now making the rounds of the neighborhood theatres, called "Lydia Bailey." This film is based on a best-selling novel by Kenneth Roberts. It tells the story of a young American, Albion Hamlin, played by Dale Robertson, who visits Haiti in 1802, and finds himself in the middle of the revolution. It tells how this young American hero, with the luck and agility of a Douglas Fairbanks, rescues a very young American lady and, I believe, marries her.

But yet, despite this silly story anyone who knows some of the facts of the great Haitian revolution, or who feels that natural sympathy for the oppressed which the cultural money lords of Hollywood are trying to kill, will recognize quite early in the picture that in

a true drama is finding expression.

The makers of this film may have originally intended to use the Haitian revolution as the framework for a routine Hollywood yarn. But as the scenes unfold, it is very easy for the viewer to drop the Kenneth Roberts story out of his consciousness as an irrelevant interruption (like a child's scrawl on a great classic) and be inspired by the real story of a great historical event.

Michael Blankfort and Philip Dunne adapted the Kenneth Roberts novel. We don't know who supplied the historical material, but whoever did seems to have known the basic issues involved, even though he does not always make it clear for an uninitiated audience.

There were two parallel revolutions in Haiti. One of them, led by a man who called himself "Mambeau" was based on a hatred of all whites and of all Frenchmen. The other, led by Toussaint, sought for allies among those whites, in Haiti and in France, who, inspired by the French Revolution, sympathized with the struggle against plantation slavery.

Ken Renard, portraying Toussaint, draws a picture of a profound, a wise, a practical man, who maps out, step by step, the coalition leading to victory.

William Marshall, who plays one of Toussaint's generals (he is called King Dick because his father was an African king and he is proud of that fact) creates a "John Henry" personality, of great warmth and strength, that you will long remember.

Contrasted with these great Negro leaders, and with the panorama of an oppressed people organizing a revolution using drums for communication and under cover of religious ritual (the dancing and sing-

ing are a great esthetic experience)—contrasted with this side of Haiti are the "civilized" scenes in the chateau of a plantation slaveholder (played excellently by Charles Korvin) and in the ballroom presided over by Gen. LeClere, Napoleon's representative.

Fred Rayfield, the N. Y. Daily Compass critic, sees in this film only an arrogant story of a young American hero who gives "self-assured" advice to Toussaint and "saves" the Haitian revolution. The criticism is unjustified. It is true Toussaint listens to the young American, but Toussaint is portrayed as a great man willing to listen to anyone who has proved his sincerity. And actually, Toussaint rejects the young American's advice.

All that the young American "saves" as the film ends, is himself and his sweetheart. In the real ending, which the film only forecasts in the wonderful scene of the council of the Haitian generals, Toussaint is not "saved" but he saves the revolution.

Toussaint went through with his plan of relying on Napoleon's good faith. The victor of Marengo and Austerlitz imprisoned Toussaint, seeking to accomplish through treachery what he could not accomplish on the Haitian battlefields. But, as Toussaint predicted, the revolution goes on, for a revolution is built on the people and not a single man.

That scene alone, in which Toussaint maps the people's strategy for victory, is worth seeing the film for. And there are other excellent scenes, too, which will make you appreciate the comment of the French writer, Victor Hugo, on Toussaint l'Ouverture: "It is fitting that among the torches of progress lighting the way for men, one of these is held by the hand of a Negro."

PHILIP FRENEAU'S 200th ANNIVERSARY RECALLS VIVID POEM, 'THE PRISON SHIP'

By WALTER LOWENFELS

When the United States was fighting for its independence in '76, as the Korean people are today, Philip Freneau, popular poet of the Revolution, was captured and held for several months on a prison ship by the British.

On his release, this mariner, writer and revolutionist described in prose and verse the horrors inflicted on the patriots, and their courage and resistance.

His long poem, "The Prison Ship," was one of the works that "animated his countrymen in the darkest days of '76," as a contemporary wrote, and "cheered the despairing soldier as he fought the battles of freedom."

Freneau was considered by Madison and Jefferson "a man of genius," who helped, as a journalist, to "save our Constitution."

But as we celebrate Freneau's 200th birthday this year, we do not find President Truman proclaiming any celebration for the "father of American poetry." Nor is Gen. Eisenhower interlarding his speeches with quotations from "The Prison Ship."

"Where death in tenfold vengeance holds his reign,
And injured ghosts, yet un-avenged, complain;
This be my task—unglorious

Britons, you
Conspire to murder those you
can't subdue. . . ."

Nor are the writers and publications of the ruling class bringing to the American people through Freneau this year our inspiring revolutionary heritage in resisting and defeating tyranny, and its prison pens:

"Strike not your standards to
this miscreant foe,
Better the greedy wave should
swallow all,
Better to meet the death-con-
ducted ball,
Better to sleep on ocean's
deepest bed,
At once destroyed and num-
bered with the dead,
Than thus to perish in the
face of day
Where twice ten thousand
deaths one death delay."

Now the shoe is on the other foot. It is the jailers of the U. S. Government itself that stand condemned in Freneau's "Prison Ship"—

"Dispensing death triumphantly
they stand
Their muskets ready to obey
command,
Wounds are their sport, as ruin
is their aim;
On their dark souls compas-
sion has no claim."

It is left, quite properly, to this working class paper, the Daily Worker, to hail in Freneau the true tradition of American hatred of inhumanity to prisoners of war:

"Hunger and thirst to work our
woe combine,
And mouldy bread, and flesh
of rotten swine,
The mangled carcass and the
battered brain,
The doctor's poison, and the
captain's cane,
The soldier's musket and the
steward's debt."

The evening shackle, and the
noon-day threat."

In a prose journal Freneau describes how 35 prisoners rushed the sentries and escaped the horrors of the prison ship. . . .

"As soon as the sentries got possession of the vessel again . . . they posted themselves at each hatchway and most basely and cowardly fired fore and aft among us, pistols and muskets, for a full quarter of an hour without intermission. By the mercy of God they touched but four, one mortally. . . . After this no usage seemed severe enough for us."

As I write, the headlines continue to tell of the warfare that the rulers of the United States have unleashed against the Korean POWs:

I do not know enough history, or literature, to find any appropriate parallel, either for the horrors our government is inflicting on the people of Korea, or the heroism of their resistance.

But Freneau, in his burning poem, seems to talk to us today:

"Americans! a just resentment
show,
And glut revenge on this de-
tested foe. . . .
See how they pant to stain the
world with gore
And millions murdered still
would murder more;
This selfish race, from all the
world disjoined,
Perpetual discord spread
throughout mankind,
Aim to extend their empire o'er
the ball,
Subject, destroy, absorb, and
conquer all,
As if the power that formed us
did condemn
All other nations to be slaves
to them—
Rouse from your sleep, and
crush the thievish hand
Defeat, destroy, and sweep
them from the land. . . ."



Packing Union Lashes At Chicago Racism

By PAT RICHARDS

CHICAGO.—The powerful arm of Negro-white unity in the packinghouses of Chicago was flexed this week for a smashing blow against the newest assault of anti-Negro violence to shame this city. The destruction of a two-story house at 4544 S. Union Ave., on the night of July 1 by a mob of 4,000 patterning closely the Cicero attack one year ago, brought swift action from District One of the United Packinghouse Workers CIO. The Union Ave. building is in the Back of the Yards community on Chicago's South Side, where thousands of white packinghouse workers now live.

A NEGRO WOMAN, Mrs. Harriet Garrett, bought the frame house recently, and workmen were preparing it for occupancy by a Negro family when the hoodlums besieged it with fire and rocks.

AN EMERGENCY session of packinghouse union leaders summoned last Monday afternoon by District Director Harold Nielsen announced a series of actions to counter the attack:

- A message to Mrs. Garrett assuring her that "packinghouse workers welcome your residence back of the yards and pledge full support to guarantee the safety of Negro families moving into your building";

- A statement signed by presidents of all local unions in the district, which represents 20,000 members, declaring that steps would be initiated for the expulsion of any white union member aiding the mobsters;

- An appeal to all union and other organizations in Chicago to join in demanding more stringent civil rights protection from the local and state administrations; messages dispatched to Mayor Kenney and Governor Stevenson warning that the Union Ave. attack and previous assaults on Negro families have made Chicago "the mob violence center of the world";

- A statement to the Republican and Democratic national conventions declaring that their "failure to endorse strong civil rights legislation in the face of violence perpetrated on your doorstep will serve notice that you support mob violence."

THE DISTRICT meeting re-

Tacoma Hit By Layoffs

WASHINGTON, July 15 (FP).—Labor Secretary Maurice J. Tobin has added Tacoma, Wash., to the list of substantial manpower surplus areas because of a slump in lumber mill operations there.

The Bureau of Employment Security reported unemployment in the area is more than 6 percent, due to the sawmill slump. Depletion of northwest timber lands has caused a drop in the number of logs available, the bureau said.

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quested the three largest locals in its jurisdiction to designate one white member each on a full-time basis for the next two weeks to carry out the decisions of the emergency session.

Major undertaking voted by the union leaders was the holding of a mass meeting in the Tilden High School Auditorium, located in the back of the yards community. White and Negro leaders from labor, community and church or-

ganizations will be invited to address the rally.

LEO TURNER, chairman of the district's anti-discrimination department, declared:

"In guarding the rights of Negro citizens to live where our white members live, we are guarding the life of our union."

"We cannot maintain our unity as workers if we fail to build that unity as neighbors in the packinghouse community."

NO PHILA. KLAN ARRESTS DESPITE MAYOR'S PLEDGE

PHILADELPHIA.—Despite a pledge by Mayor Joseph Clark to "stamp out" Klan activities, none of the hooded group who demonstrated June 21 in southwest Philadelphia have been arrested.

Mayor Clark's pledge followed a demand for action addressed to him by the Philadelphia Civil Rights Congress. In a public statement, the Mayor declared:

"The demonstration by a group of hooded men in front of a home in the Eastwick section of Philadelphia last Saturday night (June 21), was a bold attempt to intimidate law-abiding citizens. Threats of this kind will not be tolerated by this administration. The law enforcement agencies of the city will stamp out the acts of hoodlums who attempt to take the law into their own hands."

WHILE THE MAYOR'S statement of policy was welcomed in the Eastwick and other sections of the city, his statement that "the police department took prompt action in investigating the activities of this band of hooded men" was questioned in many quarters.

In its request for the Mayor to take action, the CRC asked:

"Is there any relation between police brutality . . . and the failure of the police to act more aggressively to capture these Klansmen."

The Mayor took no action on the CRC proposal that the city's Human Rights Commission convene a conference of citizens' groups to aid in uniting the community against racist violence, and to create an atmosphere which would encourage white citizens to defend the rights of Negroes to move into the community.

CRC to Mayor: 'Put End to Violence Against Negroes'

CHICAGO.—The Civil Rights Congress of Illinois this week challenged Mayor Martin H. Kennelly and the Chicago city administration to stop doubletalking and begin taking some positive steps toward prevention and suppression of mob violence of the type that causes personal injury and thousands of dollars in damages to Negro property owners and stamps Chicago as the worst hotbed of racism in the country.

The challenge was issued by Lester Davis, executive secretary of the local Civil Rights Congress chapter, in reference to the recent mob action in Union Street, where a mob of 4,000 attacked and seriously damaged a house in a white community which had recently been purchased by a Negro family.

Mr. Davis pointed out that for the past several years the coming

of summer has been the signal for a series of mob attacks against the civil rights of Negro citizens of Chicago, and that even a moron learns from experience.

He said, "We can draw only one of two possible conclusions from the city's failure to take decisive action in coping with Chicago mob violence. Either that the Kennelly administration is inept and incapable of devising a workable plan, or that it has absolutely no intention or desire to halt these attacks."

"HOW CAN WE explain the established pattern of police negligence, inaction and oftentimes open support of the mob in the long series of racist disturbances which have rocked the city of Chicago since 1946. Always there is the pattern—the mob attacks, the police are either absent or late in

arriving, and when they arrive, they lack sufficient numbers to cope with the situation, and when there are sufficient numbers, there are either no arrests, or those arrested are the victims of the attack. This was the case in Cicero, in Fernwood, in Peoria Street, St. Lawrence Avenue and many others.

"The Union Street riot, occurring only two blocks from the site of the coming national conventions of the Republican and Democratic Parties, poses a question that both parties must answer to the Negro people before the coming national election! When will elected officials stop talking and begin to take action on the issue of civil rights?"

"Negro voters must make this the key political issue for November. The Civil Rights Congress of Illinois serves notice to the city and state administrations that it will no longer tolerate the feeble excuses which add up to no more than a consistent policy of victimization of the Negro people with the consent of government, and that it will make every effort to place the responsibility for these vicious acts where they rightfully belong, and to arouse the people to demand an immediate change."

WORLD METAL UNION BACKS STEELWORKERS STRIKE

VIENNA, July 15.—The Trade Union International of Metal and Engineering Industries, an affiliate of the World Federation of Trade Unions, has repeated its call for solidarity with the striking steel workers in the United States, it was announced today.

The big International representing ten million workers throughout the world "once again extends its fraternal greetings to the American steel workers and reiterates its support for them in the struggle for better living and working conditions," the official release declared.

The International, whose general secretary is the French trade unionist Henri Jourdain, called on all its members to demonstrate their active solidarity with the American steel workers, and to make known as widely as possible the struggle of the American steel workers.

It urged messages of solidarity be sent to Philip Murray, and declared that "in supporting the struggle of the steel workers in the United States, the workers of all countries will be struggling at the same time for their own well-being, freedom and peace."

The statement said:

"The Wall Street masters, using sacred needs of national defence as a pretext, have already proved that they are ready to use this dispute as a trial of strength and to make use of it to smash all working class resistance to their policy of wage freeze and the suppression of democratic liberties. . . .

"In order to break the present strike and in an attempt to stop future strikes, government circles drew up laws with the intention of depriving the working class of its principal means of struggle. Thus the steel workers, along with

the whole of the workers of the United States, are at present struggling against the Smith Bill which, amongst other provisions, permits the government to take over trade unions and their funds in case of a dispute compromising economic stability.

"For this reason, the struggle of the American steel workers must be supported by workers in all countries defending their living conditions, their liberties and peace."

605 Ship Cooks Sign Here With MCS Union

After four days of registration at the Pacific Maritime Association's central registration office, 605 persons registered for employment aboard PMA ships designating the National Union of Marine Cooks and Stewards (MCS) as their voluntary choice, and not a single person selected the SUP-MC&S-AFL. There was one registrant for no union.

These figures prove the contentions of the National Union of Marine Cooks and Stewards (MCS) that attempted raiding by the combined forces of Joe Curran's NMU-CIO and Harry Lundberg's SUP-AFL in which nearly a quarter of a million dollars have been spent flopped before they even got started. It also raises a serious question as to whether anywhere near enough pledge cards were obtained and supplied to the National Labor Relations Board for that body to recognize another union in the field with sufficient showing to make a collective bargaining election necessary.

Registration is going on under a consent decree issued by the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals in San Francisco, following agreement between the MCS (Ind.); SUP-MC&S-AFL; Pacific Maritime Association and the National Labor Relations Board. Registration is going on in seven major ports and the figures shown are the New York registrations only, said Irv Dvorin, New York Port Agent for the National Union of Marine Cooks and Stewards (MCS-Ind.).

What's On?

Tonight Manhattan

BEEN MISSING OUT taking Political Economy? It's given every Tuesday and Thursday nights at the Jefferson School with instructor Al Frago. There is still time to register and attend this class. Also there are many other varied courses to choose from. So don't delay. Register today! Catalogs at the Jefferson School of Social Science, 575 Ave. of the Americas (cor. 14th St., MA 9-1800).

Tomorrow Manhattan

Hear Dr. Herbert Aptheker speak on "Racist Theories"—entertainment and social following. Tagalog Hall, 405 W. 41st St., Friday night, July 18th. Auspices N.Y. Student Division of the Labor Youth League.

Coming

ATTEND THE ANNUAL PICNIC of the Hellenic Center, 350 W 28th St., N.Y.C. Sunday, July 20, at International Park, 814 E. 235 St., Bronx, N.Y. Music, dancing, broiled chicken on charcoal, beer, soft drinks. Subscription \$1.00.

ENJOY THIS WEEKEND at a progressive camp—Nature Friends Camp Midvale, from Friday night through Sunday for only \$8 to \$10. Only one hour (35 miles) from New York City. All sports, folk and social dancing, entertainment. For reservations and further information call or write Midvale Camp Corp., Midvale, New Jersey, TErhune 8-2100.

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SEE McGRANERY TODAY ON MRS. YATES CASE

A protest against the "inform or go to jail" technique adopted by the Justice Department will be carried to Attorney General James P. McGranery in Washington this noon by a delegation headed by author Howard Fast.

The delegation will confer with McGranery to urge the re-

lease of Mrs. Oleta O'Connor Yates, jailed by Federal Judge William C. Mathes after she refused to turn government informer against the California workingclass leaders now being prosecuted in Los Angeles under the Smith Act.

With Fast will be Ben Pas-koff, educational director of the

Fur Workers Joint Council; Ralph Powe, Civil Rights Congress attorney, and Hugo Gellert, artist. They will be joined in Washington by delegations from Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

The delegations were spurred by the Citizens Emergency De-

fense Conference, 401 Broadway, after a meeting of the CEDC executive board Tuesday night. Warnings that this new government technique, designed to throttle the defense of Smith Act victims, was to be applied by the government in the current thought control trial at

Foley Square, were voiced at the meeting.

Sam Cantor, CEDC executive secretary, declared the government's vindictive jailing of Mrs. Yates revealed that the Justice Dept. was moving from gagging Americans in public life to gagging them in the courtroom.

Bill Signed by Truman Curbs Low-Cost Homes

By MICHAEL SINGER

A secret clause in the latest housing appropriation bill, enacted by Congress and signed by President Truman on July 5, dooms millions of Americans to continued rent-gouging, and to eviction-harassed and fire-killing slum existence; it became known yesterday.

This was disclosed when a Public Housing Administration spokesman admitted that a "little noticed" rider to the independent offices appropriation measure, which included the housing agency, makes \$5,000 low-cost housing units the maximum that can be constructed in any future year.

The original bill called for 810,

000 new low-rent homes to be built through 1955.

Should this abysmally inadequate 35,000 housing quota be realized—and there are few administrative spokesmen willing to bet on that—it would still mean only 105,000 low-cost homes by 1955 instead of the 810,000 originally proposed.

More than 80,000 families face immediate dislocation in New York alone because of high-rent luxury developments on their workingclass sites, and over 500,000 applications have been filed with the City Housing Authority for project homes with less than 10,000 units scheduled. It is estimated nationally that more than 6,000,000 families face emergency housing needs, which is a very conservative estimate.

It is no wonder, therefore that neither the great "friend" of the tenants, President Truman, nor the Republican Party which made so much convention noise about the "public interest," dared mention this secret and hidden clause in the housing bill.

SCORES HURT IN SUBWAY COLLISION

Two subway trains jammed with afternoon rush hour passengers collided in a steaming-hot tunnel under lower Manhattan yesterday, throwing hundreds of riders into a near-panic and injuring scores of persons.

Police Capt. John J. O'Neil said 75 persons had been taken to hospitals. At least 25 more injured were given emergency treatment.

Each train carried an estimated 1,000 passengers.

Michael Murphy, motorman of the lead eight-car train, said his train lost power as he was pulling out of the Fulton St. station. He tried to back his train up, but an eight-car local bore down on him from the rear.

Truman Getting Hospital Checkup

WASHINGTON, July 16.—President Truman moved into the Presidential "suite" at the Army's Walter Reed Hospital today to undergo a checkup after a four-day bout with a virus infection.

41 Professors at Chicago University Urge Big-4 Parley on Germany

CHICAGO, July 16.—"Guarantees for a neutral Germany," rather than plans for a rearmament West German Republic, will best serve America's national interest, 41 University of Chicago faculty members declared in an Open Letter to President Truman released today by the Faculty-Graduate Committee for Peace at the University. Referring to the German question as "probably the most serious point of friction" between the Soviet Union and the Western Powers, the statement says:

"If our government is not to be guilty of shunning the peaceful European settlement it is

avowedly seeking, then every possible area of agreement with the Soviet Union must be found. A Big Four conference on German unification and neutralization is a logical first step."

The Open Letter was circulated after the recent conclusion of treaties calling for creation of a new German army, but before these treaties were ratified by the Senate. However, a spokesman for the committee which released the letter pointed out that it is generally believed the wide opposition to a German army will delay ratification by the other powers, and that non-Communist po-

litical forces in England and France are urging East-West negotiations before the treaties are put into effect.

The letter, and names of signers, are as follows:

"Dear Mr. President: The future status of Germany is today probably the most serious point of friction between the Soviet Union and the Western Powers. It may well determine whether there will be peace in Europe or world war. America's national interest, in our opinion, would be best served by establishing guarantees for a neutral Germany, not (Continued on Page 6)

Daily Worker

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China Moves to End Last Obstacle to Cease-Fire in Korea

People's China yesterday moved to remove the last obstacle to an immediate cease-fire in Korea. Chou En-lai, foreign minister of the Chinese People's Republic, announced China would ratify and adhere to the 1925 Geneva Protocol banning gas and germ war-

fare, and the 1949 Geneva Convention on the treatment of war prisoners.

Chou emphasized a clause in the latter convention calling for the use of a "protecting power" in handling war prisoners. Wash-

ington's earlier proposed such a neutral "protecting power" be called to mediate the prisoner exchange issue, on which the truce talks are deadlocked.

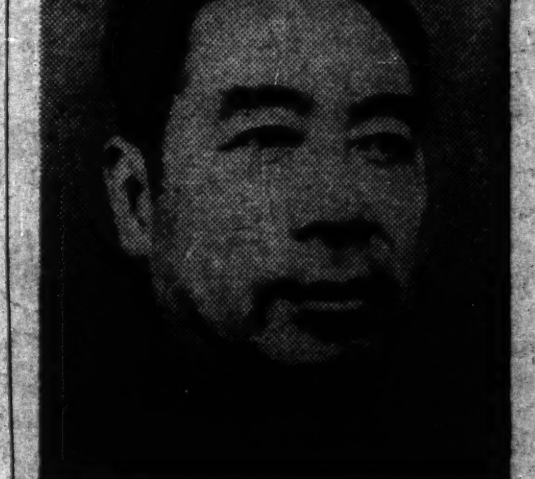
Under the Geneva Convention

clause, the prisoner exchange issue could be left for settlement until after a cease-fire were declared. Chou's proposal, if accepted, therefore, would leave no issue before the negotiators.

The truce talks at Panmunjom were recessed a second time yesterday in compliance with the request of the Korean and Chinese negotiators. They are scheduled to reopen, Friday, at which time

the Koreans and Chinese are expected to make a new proposal which is the subject of pessimistic speculation in Tokyo. It is believed the new proposal will ask for agreement on such a "protecting power" and for an immediate cease-fire.

Possibly anticipating such a



CHOU EN-LAI

move, U. S. Army Chief of Staff Lawton Collins told a press conference in Tokyo that unless the Koreans and Chinese agreed to the U. S. terms on prisoner exchange, heavier air blows would be dealt them. Collins also said the U. S. command would use "anything—except germ warfare" to "defend" U. S. forces in Korea.

Collins' remark was regarded as an ultimatum to the Koreans and Chinese to accept Washington's terms or suffer an extension of the war. Collins' statement, it was noted, followed the Peking government's charge that U. S. planes had raided across the Yalu River in Manchuria on Monday, killing and wounding 49 persons.

In his statement on the Chinese Government's decision, Chou said the 1949 Geneva Convention on war prisoners contained several principles of supreme importance. "These principles," he said, "are that a representative of the protecting power should also obtain the assent of the protected power, that the detaining power shall not be allowed in principle to absolve its liability even after the prisoners of war may have been transferred to another power.

"That the protection provided (Continued on Page 6)

DR. PAULING GETS PASSPORT; FIGHT FOR RODNEY'S GROWS

As pressure mounted against the arbitrary denials of passports to many Americans, the State Department late Tuesday was finally forced to reverse itself on one of its astounding rulings. Dr. Linus C. Pauling, one of the nation's outstanding chemists, was granted a passport to England and France.

Dr. Pauling, head of the division of chemistry and chemical engineering at California Institute of Technology, had been previously denied a passport on the usual spurious grounds that it was

"against the interests of the U. S."

A condition of the granting of Dr. Pauling's passport now was that he sign an affidavit that he is not now and never has been a Communist.

The backtracking by the State Department was seen as a significant sign that mounting pressure against the outrageous passport policies could force victories for freedom of travel.

On another passport front, the

New York Post yesterday added its editorial voice to those condemning the State Department for its denial of a passport to Daily Worker sports editor Lester Rodney. In an editorial entitled "The Olympic Booby Prize," the Post called the denial of Rodney's right to cover the Olympic Games a "gesture of idiocy," and recalled that "only last week Federal Judge Keech sharply rebuked the passport unit for refusing to concede that its decisions are not above

the law."

"But the ban on the Daily Worker's sports columnist," the Post continued, "may accomplish what more serious protests have failed to achieve."

As always when speaking out on the question of elementary democracy where progressives are concerned, the Post editorial writer felt compelled to indulge in elaborate, juvenile red-baiting about the nature of the Daily Worker's reports from the Olympics.

I. G. Farben Again Making Profits From War Tools

The I. G. Farben Industry, Germany's chemical trust which made the Zykon gas used in the Nazi extermination camp, is back in full scale production in West Germany and is making bigger profits than ever.

Shares of I. G. Farben are going back on sale on West German stock markets this month. Yet I. G. Farben, according to the Potsdam Agreement, was among the armaments trust that were to have been destroyed.

This firm's balance sheets show production well ahead of 1938, when Hitler was pushing armaments at full speed. Profits have been so great that the trust has been able to write off completely the factories valued at nearly three thousand million marks taken over in East Germany and now used for the benefit of the people.

The announcement that dealings will be resumed in I. G. Farben shares has revealed that the entire work of "decartellisation" carried through under American control in West Germany was an utter sham.

The main effect of decartellisation, which nominally split the huge trust into three parts, "Farbenfabriken Bayern," "Badische Anilin und Sodafabriken" and "Farbwerke Hoechst," has been to increase the efficiency of the operation of the trust.

SALES FIGURES

Turnover of these branches in million of marks has been:

	1949	1950	1951
Farbenfabriken			
Bayern	409.8	577.4	890.9
Badische Anilin	263.7	485.6	678.7
Farbwerke			
Hoechst	321.7	454.0	638.0

(The main factory of Badische Anilin at Ludwigshafen hit the headlines on July 28, 1948, when more than 200 workers were killed in the explosion of tanks of Tydrat-Hydrosin, the liquid used to drive V-2 rocket bombs.)

Simultaneously with the announcement that the stocks of I. G. Farben are coming back on the market, the balance sheet of the company for the war years was released, showing that a profit of over six billion marks had been made from war production including explosives, gas, propellants and thousands of other items.

A large part of this profit was provided by the five million slave laborers from all over Europe, who were driven to Germany to work for the Nazis. Chemical experiments were carried out by I. G. Farben officials on concentration camp prisoners.

One of I. G. Farben's leading officials, Dr. Fritz ter Meer, cross-examined after the war by a British official about these experiments stated: "There could be nothing wrong in them, since the camp inmates were doomed to die in any case."

Twenty-four directors of the I. G. Farben Trust went on trial at Nuremberg in 1948, charged with crimes against humanity. In making his charge against these men, who are today back at work preparing another war, U. S. Chief Prosecutor Taylor stated:

"These 24 responsible leading directors of the I. G. Farben Concern are the main war criminals. If the guilt of these accused is not brought to light and punished, then these men would represent a greater danger to the future peace of the world than Hitler if he were still alive."

"These serious accusations have not been made by accident or without due consideration. They are such frightful charges that no one could make them without being fully aware of the serious responsibility resting upon him."

"The crimes of which these men stand accused were not committed in the heat of anger or under the impulse of sudden temptation. One does not construct a war machine in a fit of temper, or build an Auschwitz in a burst of brutality. The things which these men did were done after due consideration, and they would do them again at the next opportunity if they got the chance."

(This quotation has been re-translated from the German.)

To Celebrate Poland's Anniversary

The eighth anniversary of Poland's independence will be celebrated with a program featuring Joseph Winiewicz, Polish Ambassador to the U. S., and Paul Robeson, people's artist, at the Manhattan Plaza, 66 E. Fourth St., at 7:30 p.m. Thursday, July 24.

Robeson's repertoire will include some new Polish songs.

The affair is sponsored by the Polonia Club.

Contribution is 50 cents.

STEVE NELSON CONFIDENT OF BACKING BY PEOPLE IN HIS FIGHT ON FRAMEUP

PITTSBURGH, July 15.—"I am confident that the people of Pennsylvania and of the U. S. will support my appeal for a reversal of this unjust verdict," declared Steve Nelson, heroic Communist leader, following the sentence of 20 years passed upon him here by Judge

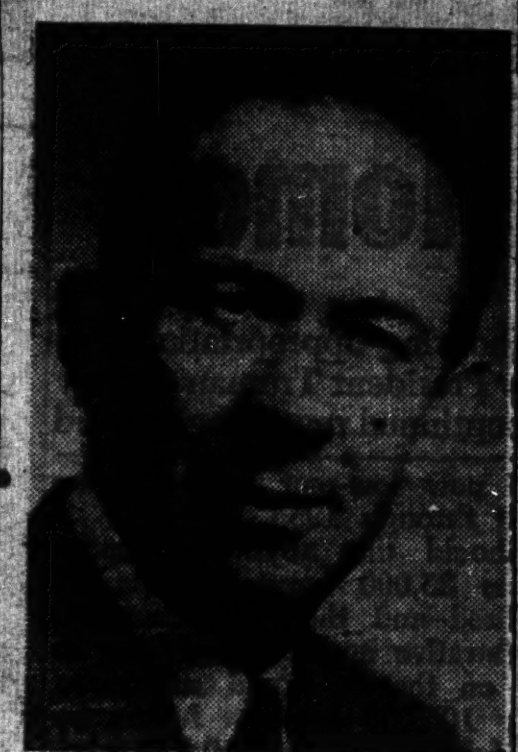
Harry M. Montgomery. "This vindictive sentence," said Nelson, "is a bitter blow to myself, my wife and children and to all those who cherish the democratic traditions of our country. It will not—and cannot—do away with my political ideas any more than Hitler and Mussolini were able by a similar use of the courts, and by the use of gas chambers and force and violence, to do away with the political ideas of those who opposed them."

"This sentence and these trials were aimed to shut off opposition to the shameful and criminal 'police action' war in Korea. They will not accomplish that object either, for the American people want peace and have the right to advocate it."

"The right to advocate political changes and to oppose the policies of those in the seat of government is at stake. This outrageous use of the courts to outlaw books and political ideas is a usurpation of the right of the American people themselves to pass final judgment on political issues and to give or withhold support to political organizations as they themselves may decide. Such a decision establishes official censors to digest ideas for us in advance."

"The imposition of sentence was timed to launch Judge Harry M. Montgomery's campaign for election to the Pennsylvania Supreme Court, just as my conviction was timed to announce his candidacy for that position."

"This day will go down in history as one of the most shameful in our judicial annals. I am confident that the people of Pennsylvania and of the United States will support my appeal for a reversal of this unjust verdict."



NELSON

HOW CHINESE BUILT THEIR FIRST COLLECTIVE FARM

MUKDEN, July 15 (ALN).—In a little corner of the northeast near the southern bank of the Sungari river, China's first successful collective farm has been established.

Five years ago this land was virgin soil. The government invited poor peasants in the neighborhood to come and work it, provided they agreed to try out new methods. They came from a background of complete poverty, a history of growing rice for others but never able to taste it themselves.

They formed mutual aid teams and, in groups of five families, worked each other's land. At first this did not catch on. With their old ideas the peasants did not take easily to the new ways. Some of them quit the mutual aid teams. Ingrained ideas of thousands of years are not so easy to overcome in a few months. But the fact that a collective farm was able to emerge eventually from these beginnings, after only four years, is considered a testimony to the patient, hard work of the more enlightened peasants.

Today there are 61 families in the collective. They own an electrically driven rice mill, use the service of Soviet-made tractors

from the nearby tractor station, own a blacksmith's shop and a carpenter's shop, a host of improved farm tools and fine herds of oxen and pigs. Each family is housed in a new 4-room cottage equipped with electricity.

Each person in the collective is assigned to the job to which he is best suited. This has considerably reduced the variety of farm jobs which each individual otherwise would have to do. Divided into teams they work in the fields, with oxen, at the rice mill or in the blacksmith's and carpenter's shops.

A day nursery takes care of the babies and smaller children to release the women to work in the homes as well as on the farm.

Worry about illness is a collective responsibility. Medical expenses are provided by the collective while wages continue to be paid at the normal rate. Any woman having a baby is given 40 days leave and the equivalent of 100 kilograms (more than 200 pounds) of rice as a bonus.

Success of the farm has attracted nationwide interest. Letters are pouring into the collective from all over China, asking how it was created, offering advice and services.

The Tarnished Halo of a Demo Hopeful

By ROBERT FRIEDMAN

It may have been a TV "ghost," but I could have sworn I saw a halo circling the head of Sen. Robert S. Kerr, oil millionaire, as he told a television press conference of his horror at the vote-stealing and corruption of the Republican convention, and of his sublime confidence in the purity of the forthcoming Democratic gathering.

Yesterday, however, an unidentified backer of Kerr's drive for the Democratic presidential nomination was being loudly accused of having tried to "bribe" some California delegates to switch from Sen. Estes Kefauver to Sen. Kerr.

The charge came from Kefauver's campaign manager, Gail Sullivan, who said the Kerr backer offered eight California delegates, pledged to Kefauver, the "bait" of transportation to Chicago, the convention city, if they agreed to

double-cross Kefauver after the first ballot. The sum of \$1,700 was involved in this "initial" offer.

Sen. Kerr has indignantly denied that there was a bribe attempt. But with the crookery of the Democratic convention thus apparently fully launched, it was believed only a matter of time before equally mysterious "unidentified backers" of Messrs. Russell, the Georgia Dixiecrat, Barkley, Stevenson, Kefauver and all the other Democratic hopefuls would be accused of similar connivings.

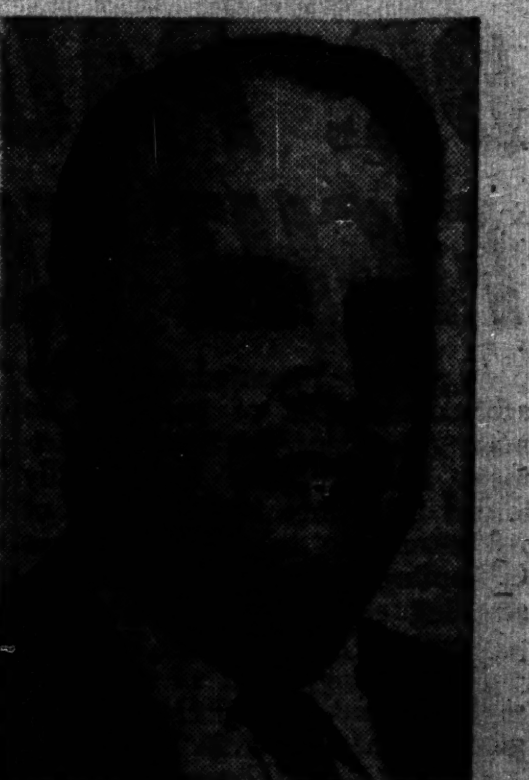
Republican politicians might get cold comfort from the abrupt downfall of Sen. Kerr's piety. But the public has not yet forgotten that it was only last week that Drew Pearson and other commentators were reporting on the purchase price of delegates to the GOP convention.

The New York Times published, during that latter smoke-filled cir-

cus, a sneering little item purporting to show how the Soviet Union distorts news about American life. It seems that the Moscow paper, "Pravda," printed a story about the Taft-Eisenhower factions' charges and counter-charges of corruption, bribery and vote-stealing. Using the authenticated reports appearing in our own press, "Pravda" concluded that both sides, in shouting "Stop Thief," were absolutely correct.

Americans are not likely, however, to imitate the Times' ridiculous effort to holler "distortion" at the Pravda commentary.

With pre-Taft and pro-Eisenhower charges of "fraud," "crook" and "steamroller" ringing in their ears, and with Democratic thievery threatening to match the Republican variety, a lot of American voters are coming to the same conclusions about the men who run the two old parties.



SEN. KERR

Romania Hikes Cultivation Of Tobacco

BUCHAREST, July 16.—The area of tobacco under cultivation in Romania this summer is several times greater than the 1942 area of 45,000 acres. Not only has the area under cultivation increased, but the production per acre has gone up from 350-400 pounds per acre to about 650 pounds per acre.

Romanian tobacco, similar to the oriental in flavor and elasticity, is very rich in alkaloids. The leaves are carefully selected and treated by natural fermentation. The high quality of Romanian cigarettes is appreciated both at home and abroad.

PENNSYLVANIA, N. J. FARMERS COLLECT FOOD FOR THE STEEL STRIKERS

TRENTON, N. J., July 16.—Farmers in Pennsylvania are collecting farm produce to distribute to the strikers and their families. Members of the Eastern Division National Farmers Union, have made arrangements to cart the food to the strikers at the Bethlehem steel plant in Bethlehem, Pa.

Similar action is being planned by the New Jersey members of the Farmers Union.

Alvin B. Christman, president of

the Eastern Division National Farmers Union, issued a call to all members to help the steelworkers in their struggles for a living wage and to maintain the union shop.

Christman pointed to the hardships of the families because of the protracted strike and urged farmers and farm leaders to give their support to these workers and as much material aid as possible.

"Farmers know," his statement continued, "that their welfare and that of the workers are closely re-

lated. The purchasing power of the worker affects the amount of food that is sold. By the same token, the purchasing power of the farmer means jobs in the state. If he can get parity (or a living wage) he can buy the machinery, trucks, tractors, hoppers, corn-pickers and the equipment he needs to farm efficiently."

Christman emphasized the justice of the steel workers demands which were recognized by the Wage Stabilization Board and

pointed to the traditional anti-monopoly stand of the farmers of America. The greed of the steel companies, he pointed out, in "holding up" the government for a price hike will result in higher prices for the things farmers buy. It has been shown that the steel companies can grant the steel union's demands, without increasing the price of steel, and still make better than reasonable profits.

"Defeat for the union in this strike," Mr. Christman concluded,

"means reduced purchasing power for the worker and less food sold. It means higher prices for the consumer. Failure to maintain the union shop would mean the crippling of labor in its struggle for decent living standards and the loss of labor's traditional rights for which it has fought so long."

"This fight is labor's fight—all of labor—and it is the farmer's fight. He has a large stake in the outcome."

EISENHOWER CAN'T WIN WITH NIXON, SAYS CIO CHIEF

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Jack Kroll, director of the CIO Political Action Committee, (CIO-PAC) said today Dwight D. Eisenhower lost all hope of winning any substantial labor support when he picked Sen. Richard M. Nixon as his running mate.

Kroll said Nixon will be an

"albatross" around Eisenhower's neck "because he was a member of the House Labor Committee which in 1947 wrote the Taft-Hartley Act."

Seafarers' lore has the slain albatross as a symbol of bad luck.

Kroll said Nixon's congressional votes on labor closely parallels those of Sen. Robert A. Taft.

CP's RECORD OF FIGHT FOR PEACE TOLD TO JURY

By HARRY RAYMOND

Final attempts of assistant prosecutor David L. Marks to patch up the shaken credibility of government witness John Lautner received shattering blows in the trial of the New York Communists yesterday, during a dramatic session of recross-examination by defense attorney John T. McTernan.

McTernan's brilliant examination of the witness, a professional FBI informer, went directly to the heart of the real issues of the trial: the peace policy of the Communist Party here and of Marxists throughout the world. Although the prosecution charges the 15 defendants conspired to advocate violent overthrow of the government, the actual "crime" for which they stand accused is their leadership in the fight for peace.

The defense lawyer pounced on Lautner's statement, made during Marks' re-direct examination, that the party advocated support of peaceful and friendly relations with the Soviet Union as a trap. He questioned the witness on what he was taught in the party about Joseph Stalin's statements outlining the peace policy of the Soviet Union.

Lautner admitted he was taught that Stalin in 1927 advocated non-aggression pacts between the USSR and other nations, and agreements for mutual military disarmament. He said, however, he could not remember being taught that peaceful co-existence, proposed by Stalin, was no temporary proposition.

STALIN QUOTED

McTernan then produced a copy of "Leninism: Volume I," by Stalin, which Lautner said he used as a textbook in party schools. The lawyer read from the text Stalin's statement that long-range peaceful co-existence between socialist and capitalist states is not only desirable but feasible.

Again the witness had his usual lapse of memory when asked if the Marxist books taught that the Soviet Union proposed adherence to its peace policy permanently. McTernan returned to Stalin's writings again, and showed the jury that Stalin sought long-term peaceful relations with the capitalist nations.

Q. Weren't you taught that Stalin said in 1934 the policy of the Soviet Union was not to think of threatening anybody, much less attacking anybody?

A. I think in substance, yes.

Q. Weren't you taught Stalin placed no limitation on this policy, that it was not only for a transition period until the capitalist governments could be overthrown?

A. That's incorrect.

McTernan reached into his stack of books which the witness said he had studied in party schools, and produced a volume of the "Selected Writings" of Stalin. He turned to Stalin's report to the 17th Congress of the Communist Party of the USSR and read Stalin's warning that "the task is to continue this (peace) policy continuously and consistently."

Lautner said he did not recall that party chairman William Z. Foster stated in 1948 that a policy of peaceful collaboration with the USSR would in no way interfere with the party's advocacy of achieving socialism. McTernan produced a pamphlet, "23 Questions About the Communist Party," which the witness had admitted reading while in the party, and read to the jury a section outlining the very idea which Lautner said he could not recall.

To further impeach the witness, the defense lawyer offered an article in the February, 1949, issue of "Political Affairs," by George Siskind. Siskind, it was recalled, was named by Lautner

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Jersey Cops Jail 60 Negro Strikers for Resisting Evictions

PORT MONMOUTH, N. J., July 16.—Police here arrested 60 Negro workers after their families today refused to leave their homes when the cops, under the direct orders of the J. Howard Smith Co., a struck menhaden fish-processing plant, attempted to forcibly

evict them. When asked to show a court order for the evictions, both the prosecuting attorney of the county and the company admitted that there is none in existence.

They were charged with trespassing on company property.

The prosecuting attorney, who mustered a force of 30 police and detectives, openly admitted he was acting in the dual capacity of prosecutor and representative of the J. Howard Smith Co. He refused to disqualify himself at the request of the attorneys for the International Fur and Leather Workers Union, to which the striking local of fish-processing workers is affiliated.

Police lined the sidewalks in front of the Negro workers' homes and refused to permit them to consult with their attorney and the union representatives. Union attorneys branded the attack by the police as an open intimidation and illegal. They moved immediately to secure a restraining order from the higher court of the State of New Jersey.

The walkout at the fish-processing plant, now in its second week, started after the company refused to reinstate four workers who were fired, in violation of the law, for union activity. Plant operations have been completely shut down.

KLAN CHIEF RECRUITING ARMY AGAINST NEGROES

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., July 16.—Florida Ku Klux Klan chief Bill Hendrix started a nationwide drive yesterday to sign up so-called anti-Communist groups for an "American Confederate Army" that would "bear arms" to uphold jimsrow in the south.

Hendrix said he has ordered 10,000 colonel's commissions printed for members of the proposed army.

"If necessary, this organization will bear arms to uphold our constitutional rights," he said, adding in the same breath that if the courts outlaw segregation of Negroes in the south, "all members will take it as a violation of our constitutional rights."

Hendrix, a Tallahassee contractor when he is not engaged in Klan activities, said the "American Confederate Army" was organized at a meeting in Orlando last weekend. He claimed representatives of 97 organizations in 31 states attended the meeting.

The Orlando meeting voted to retain the robe, hood and mask as the official "uniform" of the Klan

army and the fiery cross as its "religious symbol," Hendrix said.

He reported the group passed a resolution declaring that the "army" will fight "communism, socialism and anarchy." It denounced as "hate groups" the Anti-Defamation League and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

"If anarchy should come from a depression or the breaking down of law and order," Hendrix said, the members of these "hate groups" should be held responsible.

AFL Hints It Will Boycott Revised WSB

Refusal by the AFL to participate in the Wage Stabilization Board was foreshadowed yesterday as the AFL made known its call for a special meeting of its executive council in Washington July 28.

The AFL News Reporter says the meeting will consider "the dangerous impact on labor in the new Defense Production Act" and decide "whether to continue to participate" in the WSB. The AFL's official organ also recalled: "At the last meeting of the executive council in May, it (the AFL) issued a stern warning to Congress that labor would quit the board if its authority to deal with disputes was taken away and if its tri-partite nature was destroyed."

Congress has stripped the WSB of authority to deal with disputes.

Hungary Wins Women's World Fencing Title

COPENHAGEN.—Denmark, July 16.—Hungary yesterday won the women's world championship in team foil fencing by defeating defending champion France in the decisive match, 9 to 4.

Standings show Hungary with 10 wins against two defeats and France with eight wins and three defeats. Italy had a 6-4 record, Denmark 4-5. The United States 2-6, and England failed to score a win.

Steve Nelson Files Notice of Appeal Against Savage 20-Year Sentence

PITTSBURGH, July 16.—Steve Nelson opened the legal phase of his fight for freedom today by signing his notice of appeal to a higher court against the 20-year sentence imposed on charges of "sedition." The appeal will be argued before the State Superior Court, and will later be carried to the State Supreme Court if necessary.

The State Supreme Court made two decisions in Nelson's favor in 1950. It first threw out the ruling of the local Pittsburgh Court that he must furnish \$100,000 bail and set \$20,000 instead. It next declared that padlocking of the Pittsburgh Communist headquarters by the local court to be illegal.

The State Supreme Court also recently reversed the conviction of two Negro workers and two

whites, who had been sentenced to three and four year terms for picketing a store in New Kensington, Pa., the aluminum trust city.

Since then, the witchhunting Judge Michael A. Munsmann, who raided Communist headquarters and had it padlocked, has become a member of the State Supreme Court, and Judge Harry M. Montgomery, the leader of the "American Fighting Communism" group, who sentenced Nelson, is a candidate for the high court on the Democratic ticket. The utmost popular effort is therefore needed to win a decision to free the workers' leader who has gotten the most savage sentences of any political prisoners in American history.

FIGHT FOR BAIL

Nelson is also carrying his fight for liberty on bail, pending appeal,

to the Supreme Court this week. The judges of this court are sitting in Philadelphia tomorrow.

Nelson's friends are protesting the denial of bail to the district attorney of Allegheny County, whose office conducted the prosecution.

A delegation of three women from the Pittsburgh Civil Rights Congress chapter presented the bail demands at the DA's office in the courthouse today. The delegation was led by Evelyn Abelson, Pittsburgh CRC leader. One of the other women was a Negro.

First assistant district attorney Ralph Hunter received the delegation in the absence of district attorney James F. Malone. He answered the delegation at first with the remark that prisoners are "always" kept in prison, pending

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PP Candidate In Frisco Backs Smith Repealer



BETSEY K. FISHER

SAN FRANCISCO, July 16.—Betsy K. Fisher, Progressive Party candidate in the 10th Congressional District, has pledged support to the Sabbath measure to repeal the Smith Act.

She also promised, if elected, to introduce legislation to repeal the Taft-Hartley Law, and restore the Wagner Labor Relations Act.

Mrs. Fisher voiced her stand in a letter to the Northern California Trade Union Committee for Repeal of the Smith Act and Other Anti-Labor Legislation. The committee has written her, as well as other candidates and incumbent Congressmen, asking their support for the Sabbath repealer.

Mrs. Fisher, whose district comprises Santa Clara, Santa Cruz and San Benito counties, wrote Hal Kramer, committee secretary, as follows:

REPEAL FIGHT

"I wish to assure you that I am unalterably opposed to the Smith Act. I realize it is a basic part of a Democratic-Republican policy of repression of free speech and thought, so that it can prepare to launch the United States into a third world war.

"As a Congresswoman and as a citizen, I will devote whatever influence and power I have to secure its repeal. I stand for support of the Sabbath repeal measure.

"As a member of Congress and a citizen I will not only support such legislation in the future but will myself introduce a bill to repeal the Smith Act. I will also sponsor legislation to repeal the Taft-Hartley Act and restore the Wagner Act."

AUSTRALIA CUTS IMMIGRATION QUOTAS

MELBOURNE (ALN).—The Australian government has notified the Italian and Dutch government it intends to reduce temporarily the number of unskilled migrants allowed from those countries. The minister of immigration said the decision had been made by the government only after full consideration of "Australia's transitional economic period." Unemployment has steadily been mounting here.

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World Peace Groups' Plea To 4 Powers on Germany

The following resolutions were passed at the recent Berlin session of the World Peace Congress:

"SEVEN YEARS after the destruction of the Hitlerite regime, a peace treaty with Germany has not yet been concluded.

"Expressing the aspirations of millions of men and women all over the world, the World Peace Council addresses the governments of the four Great Powers—the United States, Great Britain, France and the USSR—who, under the Potsdam agreements, undertook special responsibility in the question of a peaceful settlement of the German problem.

"The World Peace Council says to them that the time has come to assume this responsibility fully and collectively.

"In complete contradiction to this duty, separate agreements, concluded in Bonn and Paris on May 26 and 27, have led to a unilateral regulation of this question. These agreements imply the revival of militarism and fascism, deepen the partition of Germany and create obstacles to any effective efforts to carry out general disarmament.

"THE PEOPLES know well that without firm determination to achieve negotiated agreement the danger of war arises.

"The World Peace Council considers it the best decision to convene immediately a four-power conference to adopt all the decisions necessary for a peaceful settlement of the German problem.

"It considers it best for the German people themselves to effect their unity, independently through free elections, and to form a government which would conclude a peace treaty with Germany as at war.

"This treaty should recognize the right of a united, democratic, independent and peace-loving Germany to sovereignty. This treaty, by virtue of which Germany will engage not to enter into any military coalition, will define the conditions and terms for the evacuation of foreign troops. It will also contribute to enabling the peoples of Europe themselves to decide their destiny in security, co-operation and with mutual respect for their independence.

AT THE SAME time that it addresses the governments of the four Great Powers, the World Peace Council addresses the peoples of all lands. It salutes the great movement of public opinion and the diverse measures developing, despite frontiers and differences of ideas and creeds, against the danger which would result from the ratification and implementation of the Bonn and Paris agreements.

"It pledges its support to the vigilant and courageous men and women, who, in all countries, Germany included, are showing a desire to join their efforts to repulse danger, who are demanding account of their rulers, leaders or members of parliament who have undertaken responsibility for the ratification of those treaties.

"The World Peace Council solemnly declares that cooperation between all peoples is necessary for the immediate development of effective action.

"It appeals to trade unions, parties, organizations and churches, particularly in Germany, Britain, France, Italy, the Scandinavian countries and all countries bordering on Germany, it appeals to all who are

aware of the danger threatening the homes of all peoples the world over, to all who feel that disaster is not inevitable and that the gravity of the present moment requires the greatest faith in the ability of the peoples to reach agreement and find forms of joint action.

"By joining all their forces, the peoples, in the coming months, will be able to prevent ratification of separate agreements and to achieve the convocation of a four-power conference so that it may end in peaceful settlement in accordance with the interests of their own security and also with the national interests of the German people."

Call to Peace Congress

"THE WAR which is continuing in Korea, the use of weapons of mass extermination, the revival of German and Japanese militarism, and the methods of violence used against the independence of nations arouse alarm in all people, even in those who have not yet felt the danger of war.

"The peoples of many countries are becoming aware of the danger of being dragged through successive stages into general war, independent of their will.

"Hundreds of millions of men and women have demanded the prohibition of weapons of mass destruction, strictly controlled reduction of all arms, and the conclusion of a pact of peace.

"New sentiments, favorable to the preservation of peace, are growing in parliaments, trade unions, and political, social and religious organizations. Cooperation of all these forces is possible and necessary to alter the course of developments and assure peace. On Dec. 5, 1952, a congress of peoples for peace will open in Vienna. A popular referendum of tremendous scope will ensure preparation for it in all countries.

"MEN AND WOMEN of all opinions and creeds, get together, discuss, seek decisions! Choose your representatives to this great assembly.

"Your will to peace must find expression. For the achievement of its aims, which will be defined collectively, the congress of peoples for peace will unite people of all opinions and groups, and associations of all kinds, people who want disarmament, security and national independence, free choice of their way of life and a lessening of international tension.

"The congress of peoples for peace will unite all who want the spirit of negotiation to triumph over decisions based on force.

"Peace can be saved!
"Peace must be saved!"

Resolution on Korea

"For over two years a savage war has been raging in Korea, a war characterized by the destruction of the civilian population, by murder and maltreatment of war prisoners, by mass bombing of undefended cities, by the use of napalm and poison gases.

"An examination of the documents submitted for its consideration has convinced the World Peace Council that bacteriological weapons have also been

used in Korea. The U. S. armed forces are multiplying their acts of aggression against China, creating the danger of extending the conflict; after the bombing of many cities in China, after the use of bacteriological weapons on Chinese territory, after repeated threats to use atomic weapons, the recent air raids on power stations on the Yalu River which supply electricity to northeast China's industry are deliberate acts of provocation designed to make the conclusion of an armistice more difficult.

"The responsibility for the methods of warfare the U. S. Military Command is employing in Korea and for the constant obstacles raised to hamper the armistice negotiations lies not only with the U. S. but also with the governments of all countries which are upholding the unlawful interference of the United Nations in the internal conflict in Korea and which have placed their armed forces under the American Supreme Command. The actions of this command, carried out in the name of the United Nations, are incompatible with the peaceful aims proclaimed in the United Nations Charter.

"IN ORDER to put an end to the suffering of the Korean people and to preserve peace, the World Peace Council urges all peoples to demand:

"1. The immediate termination of hostilities by the signing of an armistice based on respect for international law and custom; the signing of this armistice now depends entirely on the American delegation's withdrawal of its unjustified demands on the question of repatriation of prisoners of war.

"2. Ratification and observance by all countries of the Geneva Protocol of June 17, 1925, prohibiting the use of means of bacteriological warfare.

"The realization of these immediate demands will make it possible to establish a lasting peace in Korea through a peaceful and fair settlement, respect for free expression of the will of the Korean people and the withdrawal of foreign troops from their territory. The war in Korea, with its cruelties and use of weapons of mass destruction, is a grave warning to all the peoples of the world."

Resolution on Democratic Japan

"Within two months after they came into force (April 28, 1952), both the San Francisco treaty, signed under pressure from the United States, and the Japanese-American security treaty aroused the definite resistance of the Japanese people, who considered that these acts were imposed upon them to the detriment of their vital interests and their desire for peaceful development.

"Millions of men and women throughout the world are supporting the Japanese people in their opposition to these treaties and the subsequent administrative agreement, because they represent a danger for the peaceful development not only of the Japanese people and the peoples of Asia and the Pacific area, but also of the peoples of the rest of the world.

"Developments have confirmed the viewpoint outlined

Press Roundup

THE TIMES front-page the headline, "Red Dean Escapes British Prosecution" and concludes: "If he did not know already, Dr. Hewlett Johnson, the Dean of Canterbury, learned today what it means to live in a land where a man can speak his mind, no matter how mistaken or mischievous the ruling authorities may think him to be." The Times—and the British ruling class—remind us of the boss who, after viciously resisting a wage increase until the workers force him to kick in, feelingly describes how he graciously did the workers this great "favor." When the Times puts free speech in the category of a favor, it reveals only that it does not believe in it as a right. But nobody did the Dean of Canterbury a favor. In fact, the British warmakers have been howling for his head. So let not the Times make pious preachments about the generosity of capitalist governments. Not Churchill, but the millions of ordinary Englishmen who stand for peace and democracy have protected the peace-loving Dean from prosecution for exercising his right to free speech.

THE MIRROR's Drew Pearson runs the edifying story of how Democratic convention delegates are being offered \$500 as "expense money" to attend a Kerr (presidential hopeful, Sen. Kerr) meeting. . . . Where do they get this "Free World" stuff, anyhow?

THE HERALD TRIBUNE also preens itself on the "free speech" which it pretends has been voluntarily granted to the Dean of Canterbury. Maybe if the Tribune campaigned for the right of Daily Worker sports editor Lester Rodney to cover the Olympics (instead of suppressing even the facts of the government ban) its preachments wouldn't sound so sickeningly fraudulent.

THE POST's Doris Fleeson describes how the "attractive, articulate" Sen. Nixon "forcefully argued" for Eisenhower. We confidently expect the Post to enter a mild demurrer against America's first concentration camp (coincidentally urged upon us by the same Nixon) only after some extended gush about the "attractive" layout.

THE WORLD TELEGRAM happily reports that the Democratic convention will be as crooked as the Republicans was. And these greedy, grasping men, whose lust for power and loot they fail to hide, really believe they are selling America and the world the myth of a noble crusade against communism.—R. F.

In the resolution of the World Peace Council adopted at its session in Vienna (Nov. 1-6, 1951). The rapid development of armaments in Japan, the retention of United States occupation forces and the preservation of numerous military bases on Japanese territory, the signing of the so-called peace treaty with the puppet government of Chiang Kai-shek, accompanied by the support which the Amer-

(Continued on Page 5)



COMING in the weekend WORKER
The Progressive Path . . . By Michael Singer

STEEL CRISIS

THE SEVEN-WEEK steel strike goes on because the big six steel corporations, acting as one front, are profiting from the strike, on the one hand, and because they want to strike a blow at the steel union through the Taft-Hartley law.

It is no secret that the steel trust has gleefully used the enforced drop in production to get rid of the piled-up inventories. Besides, the government has already offered them new profits gravy in the form of \$5 a ton price rise which will come out of the consumer's hide.

Thus, while the workers see their savings disappear, their debts pile up, and their diet go down, the trusts have done mighty fine. They feel that they have all the cards in their hands. They figure they can't lose with the billion-dollar government contracts they have.

But they are colliding with the fighting spirit of the CIO steel workers.

By its union-busting stalling, the Steel Trust shows what a joke the so-called "emergency" is. The real emergency is that which faces the labor movement in this brutal attack on one of its most important sectors—the CIO steel union. We believe that this is the moment when the steel workers and their union should get every possible support—funds, relief, etc.—from all trade unions and from the public, especially from the unions in their own areas.

Above all, all unions should make public their opposition to any use of Taft-Hartley against the steel union.

THE DEAN'S MORAL INTEGRITY

PEOPLE'S CHINA HAS JUST declared that it stands by the Geneva Convention outlawing the use of germ warfare or poison gas.

This leaves the U. S. as the only major power which refuses to declare that it will not use germ warfare.

In fact, Washington's representative at the UN, Ernest Gross, even refuses to qualify his position by reserving the right to use germ warfare only if another nation used it first on us. Gross' position—which is the position of the Democratic and GOP leaders, and of the Pentagon—is that the circles he represents reserve the "right" apparently to use germ warfare without even the justification of a prior aggression upon us of such a nature.

That the military leaders now possess enormous capacities for waging germ warfare is no longer in doubt. These leaders have themselves boasted often of their power in this respect.

Over in England, the world-famous courageous Christian priest, the Dean of Canterbury, has sent the Tories into a fit of uncontrolled rage with his firm statement that his visit to China has convinced him that germ warfare was used in the Far East. But however the Tories might rage, the British ruling class is not able to give the Dean the swift political strangling which it would like. The reason is that the Dean's moral integrity is too great. The Dean, despite all the futile efforts to refute him with jeering, threats, and clumsy mockery, has forced a public debate, something which his opponents fear.

So long as the Washington generals tell us of their germ weapons (the record is overwhelming here), and so long as Washington's UN spokesman refuses to pledge adherence to the Geneva Convention outlawing germ warfare along with poison gas, world opinion can only wonder why the government refuses to give this pledge. And the world will logically judge this refusal in the context of the Chinese and Korean charges.

PASSPORT BUREAUCRATS

DR. LINUS PAULING, of whom it is darkly written in the press that "his name was on a list of sponsors of a New York peace conference," has managed to force a breach in the barbed-wire bureaucracy of the Passport Division.

Dr. Pauling, a famous scientist, will be allowed to visit Britain and France to read some scientific papers—but he'll have a rope around his neck so he can't stray or act like the free American citizen he is supposed to be. The Passport Division lamely explains that Dr. Pauling has signed a paper saying he was never a Communist, as if this is the issue in the passport tyranny which has already robbed close to one hundred Americans of all shades of opinion of their right to travel. The original alibi of the passport bureaucrats, according to Dr. Pauling, was that he "hadn't made sufficiently strong enough anti-Communist statements." Communism is just dragged in by these thought-controllers to hide their Czarist-like decrees. But American anger at their spiteful arrogance is growing. They can't steal the Constitution so easily.



A Better World

by Elizabeth Gurley Flynn

A Letter from Steve Nelson

I HAVE ANOTHER fine letter from a great anti-fascist fighter for peace and democracy—a hero of the American working class who is in jail in the "Iron City" of Pittsburgh—Steve Nelson. If you want to write him a note of solidarity, address him at the Allegheny County Jail, Ross St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Nelson's letter reads as follows:

"My Dear Elizabeth:—Well, the axe has fallen on me and on American democracy, while the press and radio and the Republican convention spill bunk about 'fighting for democracy all over the world.' Just picture Groppe's drawing of a Southern Senator saying this! (That picture could well represent a Mussmanno or Montgomery.)

"The present war policy and the elections dictated that I be framed at this time. They think they can silence me and others, and hope to have the field open for their fascist-like schemes against labor and the Negro people at home and a war to conquer the world for the Mellon-Morgan coupon clippers.

"The Pittsburgh Press and Sun-Telly gloat over the sentence. They have figured out in dollars and cents how much my 'board' will cost the taxpayers. They estimated that at the rate of \$1.59 per day I'll run up a bill over \$11,000 for the county, plus \$5,000 cost for the frameup. Needless to tell you I do not expect to serve the time or pay the bill. I have confidence in my friends and in the American people and in the people of the world that they will free me.

"Now that Montgomery has added another notch to his legal lynching, people will ask why am I in jail? What crime did I commit? Of course he will give the usual phony answer, but if my friends work with determination and confidence the people will hear the real reasons.

"I am worried about you and the load you carry. I hope your health is all right.

"How about friends writing some letters to Margaret? How is Marion? And the 16? I hope you can see Art. He will tell you how things are here. Love, Steve."

THE BRUTAL and vindictive

sentence of 20 years, \$10,000 fine and prosecution costs against Steve Nelson is unprecedented in recent years. Not since World War I, when the sadistic Judge Landis sentenced IWW leaders, have there been similar sentences. Then the amnesty movement won their releases in a short period.

The Pittsburgh Chapter of the Civil Rights Congress has issued the following appeal on behalf of Steve Nelson.

"It is no accident that this vicious sentence is timed with an attempt of the U. S. Steel Corp., and the Mellon interests to smash the steel strike, whose principal front is in the Pittsburgh district. Nor is it accidental that the judge who gave this vicious sentence to Steve Nelson is the same judge who sentenced Nathan Albert to 23 months in jail for his part in the struggle to smash jimcrow at the Highland Park swimming pool.

"This sentence against Steve Nelson is intended to intimidate working-class leaders and to smash Negro and white unity that is necessary for any real advance of the people.

"This was a trial of books and ideas, an Judge Montgomery, by his membership in the Americans Battling Communism and his conduct during the Nathan Albert Trial, showed that he was prejudiced against the defendant. It is clear that no fair trial could take place, especially under these circumstances. Indeed, it is our opinion that no trial against ideas can be a fair one. Therefore, it is especially important that bail be granted to Steve Nelson who is appealing his case to a higher court.

"All must understand the acute injustice of keeping a man in jail before he has been given the full opportunity to prove himself innocent by appealing to the highest court. In all important cases, bail is granted during appeal.

"We urge all persons to immediately write to District Attorney Malone, whose office has prosecuted the case, to request bail for Steve Nelson until, in accordance with our democratic heritage, he has been given every opportunity under the law to show his innocence."

I URGE ALL OF OUR

READERS to comply with this request—flood Malone with a demand for bail for Steve Nelson at once, as the other defendants, Onda and Dolsen, are still on bail. In defending Steve Nelson we are defending the American people against war and fascism. We are defending the rights of the workers' political parties and unions to exist in the heart of steel and coal.

"Steve Nelson symbolizes and personifies the democratic rights of the American working class. Send him your pledge to fight for his liberation.

World Peace

(Continued from Page 4)

icans gave to groupings of aggressors in another area of Asia, merely go to stress the use of Japan as a base for aggression.

"In view of this danger of war spreading in Asia, the World Peace Council holds that:

"The San Francisco treaty and the agreements following from it are unlawful, because they do not take into account international agreements; they must be replaced by a genuine treaty, signed by all states concerned.

"THIS TREATY should stipulate:

"a) Withdrawal of all occupation forces and a prohibition against the setting up of foreign military bases in Japan;

"b) Full sovereignty of the Japanese people and the need for their development in an atmosphere of democracy and peace.

"The World Peace Council acclaims the heroic struggle of the Japanese people for peace, independence and democracy against the forces of militarism and war and urges all other peoples of Asia and the Pacific area to exert the greatest effort to support their struggle. In this way they will insure their own peaceful and democratic development. It calls upon peace-loving people and all countries whose governments signed the San Francisco treaty to fight for replacing it by a genuine peace treaty."

"With this aim in view, the World Peace Council urges the peoples of Asia and the Pacific area to exert the greatest effort toward mobilizing the forces of peace and democracy for convening the Peace Conference of Asian and Pacific countries to be held in Peking in the autumn of 1952. This conference will help to find a satisfactory solution for the problems facing Japan, and other Asian and Pacific countries."

U. S. Loses to Italy at Soccer, 8-0 Trial of '76'

HELSINKI, Finland, July 16.—The United States' first competition in the 1953 Olympic Games came to grief today when the U. S. booters were eliminated from the tourney by Italy, 8-0. The Italians, far superior in team play and execution, took a 3-0 lead at the half and then poured it on for five more unanswered goals in the second half.

The Soviet Union, England, Brazil and Hungary are rated this time the most formidable soccer teams for the tournament proper which begins on July 19, the Olympics official opening date. Eliminations are being conducted in several sports this week to pare down the size of the fields.

Another Olympic development today found Avery Brundage of the U. S. being elected the new president of the International Olympic Committee, succeeding Lord Burghley of England. Andre Massard of France was elected vice-president. He was backed by the Soviet Union, the Eastern Democracies and most of the Latin-American countries, who have long been at odds with the Chicago banker-millionaire over his unrealistic views of "amateurism."

At the Otanemi camp, as the athletes of many nations went through intensive workouts, a Soviet woman, Galline Zybyna, gave a preview of the USSR's prowess in the women's events by casually surpassing the Olympic javelin mark of 149 feet 6 inches without appearing to extend herself. Even more startling to observers was the performance of a male Soviet javelin star, Juri Scherbakov, who

threw at least six spears over 230 feet. While still wearing his heavy track warmup pants, he threw 235 feet, 4 inches. The all-time Olympic record made in 1932 is 238 feet and 6 1/2 inches.

Another impressive "unknown" was Boris Butenko, a young 6-3 discus man who threw well over 165 feet with his full sweat suit on and unable to get food footing on the slippery turf. The Olympic record is 173 feet 2 inches.

Answering a surprised American reporter, a Soviet coach commented that Butenko might not win it this year, but was on his way up to the top.

Heats drawn for the track and field events pitted Americans and Russians against each other in the qualifying races in the 1500 meters, 5000 meters, 1000 meter walk, 200 meter dash, 110 high hurdles and 1600 meter relay. Curtis Stone, chief U. S. distance hope, is in the same heat as the great Emil Zatopek of Czechoslovakia in the 5000 meters. In the 110 hurdles, our Harrison Dillard, big favorite, is in the same opening heat as the Soviet's best, Serej Popov. Two will

qualify. As friendly exchange of insignia continued between athletes of different countries, started by the crewmen, many of the "western" athletes were seen with red stars, Dynamo football buttons, official Soviet buttons and the white doves of peace.

Vladimir Kazantsev, the great Soviet steeplechase champ, was wearing a medal he had won, a beautiful red star engraved on gold when a curious "western" newspaperman approached him. "Oh no," said the alarmed Kazantsev, shielding the emblem, "You can't have it."

On the woman's track front, American coach Lucille Watson today said that school authorities' failure to include women's track and field sports in the curriculum along with men's has severely handicapped the development of our women athletes.

Miss Watson said the American woman's team was "much improved," though it was not expected to score much, that the women have worked into good form and might surprise here and there.

41 Professors

(Continued from Page 1) by the power of German arms. "We cannot see that the Western decision to re-arm West Germany as a military ally would lead to peace. This rearmament would diminish chances for a peaceful unification of Germany, for it is clear that neither East nor West would feel secure about the alliance of a united Germany with the other. Remilitarization of West Germany would make inevitable a vigorous drive to re-arm East Germany in alliance with the Soviet Union. This would establish face-to-face in the heart of Europe two armed camps, a constant threat to the peace.

"A united Germany, neutral and demilitarized, is a solution that could well provide a new security for all concerned: security against campaigns to unify Germany by force; security against the involvement of Germany as a combustible ally and potential battleground in a conflict between the West and the Soviet Union; and, quite generally, security against a revival of Nazi militarism. Negotiation among the 'Big Four' occupying powers can bring such a solution. A military alliance between the West and half of Germany cannot.

"If our government is not to be guilty of shunning the peaceful European settlement it is avowedly seeking, then every possible area of agreement with the Soviet Union must be found. A Big Four conference on German unification and neutralization is a logical first step.

SIGNERS

Signers are: Edith Abbott, professor and dean emerita, Social Service Administration; S. J. Beck, lecturer, psychology; Russell J. Becker, instructor, Federated Theological Faculty; Millard J. Binyon, assoc. professor, Humanities (College); B. S. Bloom, assoc. prof., special science; Herbert Blumer, professor, sociology; Rudolf Carnap, professor, philosophy; Kermat Eby, assoc. prof., social sciences; J. W. E. Glatfield, assoc. prof. emerita, chemistry.

Robert J. Havighurst, prof., education; William N. Hawley, dean of students, Divinity School; John K. Hahn, asst. prof., Institute of Metals; Irvin Isenberg, asst. prof., national sciences (College); Paul B. Johnson, instr., history (College); Lyle V. Jones, asst. prof., psychology; William Karush, asst. prof., mathematics (College); H. G. Landau, research associate, mathematical biology; Siegmund Levine, asst. prof., music; Geraldine Light, M.D., asst. prof., surgery (anesthesiology); Bernard M.

Steve Nelson

(Continued from Page 3) appeal, after sentence is imposed. Miss Abelson replied this wasn't so.

"Well-known racketeers are constantly being given their freedom on bail pending appeal," she told the DA. "We demand the same right for Steve Nelson, a working-class leader."

Miss Abelson pointed out that Nelson's ability to appeal his case was prejudiced by his confinement.

The D. A. then changed his ground. The bail issue hadn't been decided by the district attorney's office, he said. His office would not make its decision until it was served with the papers in the case by the court.

The D. A. added a threatening note, however. "They would act quickly when they got the papers," he said, and he gave as an example of such speed their prompt action against Everett Hatton, a Mississippi Negro who is fighting extradition to a chain gang in the southern state.

"We are fighting to return Hatton to Mississippi," he said.

The Negro women of the CRC delegation told the D. A.: "You seem quite proud of what you are doing to Hatton. Don't you know that you are returning him to cruel and unusual punishment?"

The Hatton extradition case is being argued before the Superior Court in Philadelphia tomorrow. Hatton is now in the same county jail with Nelson.

Loomer, dean, divinity; Robert Morris Lovett, professor emeritus, English.

John C. Mayfield, asst. prof., natural sciences (College); Sidney E. Mead, assoc. prof., Divinity; Charles W. Nelson, asst. prof., Sociology; Solbert Permutt, M.D., research associate, anatomy; George L. Playe, asst. prof., French (College); Jerome L. Rosenberg, research associate, Inst. of Radiobiology and Biophysics; J. Coert Rylaarsdam, assoc. prof., Old Testament; L. G. Schulz, asst. prof., Institute of Metals; Irving E. Segal, asst. prof., mathematics; Malcolm P. Sharp, professor, law; John M. Shlien, instr., human development; Sidney J. Secolas, instructor, natural sciences (College).

John L. Stephenson, M.D., research associate, anatomy; George C. Stern, instr., examiner's office; John B. Thompson, dean, Rockefeller Memorial Chapel; Charlotte Towle, professor, social service administration; Otto H. Trippel, M.D., resident, surgery; Francis R. Walton, asst. prof., Greek; William N. Weaver, asst. to dean, Divinity School; Roy M. Whitman, M.D., instr., psychiatry.

(Ranks and departments, all at the University of Chicago, are listed solely for purposes of identification.)

China

(Continued from Page 1) for in the convention shall be equally applicable to civilian personnel outside the occupied territory and that prisoners of war who have been convicted as war criminals according to the principles contained in judgment of the Nuremberg and Tokyo international military courts will not be entitled to the benefits of these treaties."

Chou said the Chinese government, when it ratifies the various treaties of the convention, is prepared to "offer reservations to various clauses related to these various points."

Peking said the statement had been "notified to the Swiss Federal government through the Chinese People's Legation in Switzerland."

The Chinese broadcast revealed the government decision was made last Sunday—the day before the Korean and Chinese truce negotiators asked for the first recess.

In another statement, issued at the same time, the Chinese government pronounced its adherence to the 1925 protocol banning bacteriological warfare.

The United States failed to ratify either of the Geneva treaties, although it announced it would observe the convention relating to war prisoners. At the United Nations Security Council, its representative, Ernest Cross, denounced the 1925 Protocol banning germ warfare as "obsolete" and sought to organize repudiation of it by other countries which had signed it. In Washington yesterday, Secretary Acheson foreshadowed Washington's rejection of the Chinese peace move. He said he hoped China would live up to her words about treatment of war prisoners, but doubted that she would.

We wish to extend our deepest sympathy to LOUIS DRUCKER on the death of his WIFE Becky and Sy

ly through such a democratically elected government. The judge again overruled the defense and permitted Lautner partly to repudiate his earlier testimony.

Marks then asked the witness to describe an incident during the party's 1948 Madison Square Garden national convention meeting where guards were alleged to have dispersed an anti-party group distributing literature.

When McTernan objected, Marks argued he was trying to show the guards "used violence, non-peaceful methods."

"He will show they chased people away who were trying to stir up violence," Serri said.

IRRELEVANT

McTernan protested that the incident had nothing to do with charges in the indictments.

"These defendants are charged with conspiracy to advocate violence to overthrow the government," McTernan declared. "They are not charged with stopping distribution of literature against the party."

The judge remarked this seemed like a situation where a defendant is charged with one act "and you are trying to show he did something else." He ruled out the entire line of the prosecutor's questions.

Marks concluded his re-direct questioning by introducing a note alleged to have been written by a party official and referring to the Sept. 22, 1948, stabbing of state party chairman Robert Thompson.

The note, which was passed to each juror individually, said: "We want it to be serious."

The phrase obviously referred to the party's determination to discover the criminal assailant and protect Thompson from further violence.

Marks, however, tried to make it appear that the note was part of an attempt to exaggerate the assault on the party leader.

During a brief recross-examination of Lautner by Attorney Mary Kaufman, it was brought out that the note which Lautner was asked to deliver to Thompson had actually found its way into the files of the FBI.

Lautner claimed he found the note in his suit pocket two years after he received it.

Q. Do you save all pieces of paper you put your hands on?

A. I wished I did. I'd have a truckload.

Q. Did you put a note in that suit telling the cleaners to kindly replace that note?

A. I did not.

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A Film About the Haitian Revolution on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

By BEN LEVINE

The Haitian revolution of the dawn of the 19th century was a world historical event as significant in many ways as the great French Revolution from which it took its inspiration and whose limitations it exposed. And Toussaint l'Ouverture, its Negro leader, was a world historical figure who towers above Napoleon. Haiti, it must be remembered, was the first nation that defeated Napoleon.

In the 1920's a Soviet writer, Winogradoff, wrote "The Black Consul," in which he contrasted Toussaint, the "black consul" with the Napoleon, the "white consul," and showed with careful documentation how the reactionary merchants of Marseilles and other sections of France used the wealth they got from the plantation oppression of Haiti to undermine the French revolution. It was an excellent illustration of Marx's point that a nation that oppressed another nation cannot itself be free.

I have written all this because I want to tell about a Fox Technicolor film now making the rounds of the neighborhood theatres, called "Lydia Bailey." This film is based on a best-selling novel by Kenneth Roberts. It tells the story of a young American, Albion Hamlin, played by Dale Robertson, who visits Haiti in 1802, and finds himself in the middle of the revolution. It tells how this young American hero, with the luck and agility of a Douglas Fairbanks, rescues a very young American lady and, I believe, marries her.

But yet, despite this silly story anyone who knows some of the facts of the great Haitian revolution, or who feels that natural sympathy for the oppressed which the cultural money lords of Hollywood are trying to kill, will recognize quite early in the picture that in it

a true drama is finding expression.

The makers of this film may have originally intended to use the Haitian revolution as the framework for a routine Hollywood yarn. But as the scenes unfold, it is very easy for the viewer to drop the Kenneth Roberts story out of his consciousness as an irrelevant interruption (like a child's scrawl on a great classic) and be inspired by the real story of a great historical event.

Michael Blankfort and Philip Dunne adapted the Kenneth Roberts novel. We don't know who supplied the historical material, but whoever did seems to have known the basic issues involved, even though he does not always make it clear for an uninstructed audience.

There were two parallel revolutions in Haiti. One of them, led by a man who called himself "Mirabeau" was based on a hatred of all whites and of all Frenchmen. The other, led by Toussaint, sought for allies among those whites, in Haiti and in France, who, inspired by the French Revolution, sympathized with the struggle against plantation slavery.

Ken Renard, portraying Toussaint, draws a picture of a profound, a wise, a practical man, who maps out, step by step, the coalition leading to victory.

William Marshall, who plays one of Toussaint's generals (he is called King Dick because his father was an African king and he is proud of that fact) creates a "John Henry" personality, of great warmth and strength, that you will long remember.

Contrasted with these great Negro leaders, and with the panorama of an oppressed people organizing a revolution using drums for communication and under cover of religious ritual (the dancing and sing-

ing are a great esthetic experience)—contrasted with this side of Haiti are the "civilized" scenes in the chateau of a plantation slaveholder (played excellently by Charles Korvin) and in the ballroom presided over by Gen. LeClerc, Napoleon's representative.

Fred Rayfield, the N. Y. Daily Compass critic, sees in this film only an arrogant story of a young American hero who gives "self-assured" advice to Toussaint and "saves" the Haitian revolution. The criticism is unjustified. It is true Toussaint listens to the young American, but Toussaint is portrayed as a great man willing to listen to anyone who has proved his sincerity. And actually, Toussaint rejects the young American's advice.

All that the young American "saves" as the film ends, is himself and his sweetheart. In the real ending, which the film only forecasts in the wonderful scene of the council of the Haitian generals, Toussaint is not "saved" but he saves the revolution.

Toussaint went through with his plan of relying on Napoleon's good faith. The victor of Marengo and Austerlitz imprisoned Toussaint, seeking to accomplish through treachery what he could not accomplish on the Haitian battlefields. But, as Toussaint predicted, the revolution goes on, for a revolution is built on the people and not a single man.

That scene alone, in which Toussaint maps the people's strategy for victory, is worth seeing the film for. And there are other excellent scenes, too, which will make you appreciate the comment of the French writer, Victor Hugo, on Toussaint l'Ouverture: "It is fitting that among the torches of progress lighting the way for men, one of these is held by the hand of a Negro."

PHILIP FRENEAU'S 200th ANNIVERSARY RECALLS VIVID POEM, 'THE PRISON SHIP'

By WALTER LOWENFELS

When the United States was fighting for its independence in '76, as the Korean people are today, Philip Freneau, popular poet of the Revolution, was captured and held for several months on a prison ship by the British.

On his release, this mariner, writer and revolutionist described in prose and verse the horrors inflicted on the patriots, and their courage and resistance.

His long poem, "The Prison Ship," was one of the works that "animated his countrymen in the darkest days of '76," as a contemporary wrote, and "cheered the despairing soldier as he fought the battles of freedom."

Freneau was considered by Madison and Jefferson "a man of genius," who helped, as a journalist, to "save our Constitution."

But as we celebrate Freneau's 200th birthday this year, we do not find President Truman proclaiming any celebration for the "father of American poetry." Nor is Gen. Eisenhower interlarding his speeches with quotations from "The Prison Ship."

"Where death in tenfold vengeance holds his reign,
And injured ghosts, yet un-avenged, complain;
This be my task—ungenerous

Britons, you
Conspire to murder those you
can't subdue. . . ."

Nor are the writers and publications of the ruling class bringing to the American people through Freneau this year our inspiring revolutionary heritage in resisting and defeating tyranny, and its prison pens:

"Strike not your standards to
this miscreant foe,
Better the greedy wave should
swallow all,
Better to meet the death-con-
ducted ball,
Better to sleep on ocean's
deepest bed,
At once destroyed and num-
bered with the dead,
Than thus to perish in the
face of day
Where twice ten thousand
deaths one death delay."

Now the shoe is on the other foot. It is the jailers of the U. S. Government itself that stand condemned in Freneau's "Prison Ship":

"Dispensing death triumphantly
they stand
Their muskets ready to obey
command;
Wounds are their sport, as ruin
is their aim;
On their dark souls compas-
sion has no claim."

It is left, quite properly, to this working class paper, the Daily Worker, to hail in Freneau the true tradition of American hatred of inhumanity to prisoners of war:

"Hunger and thirst to work our
woe combine,
And mouldy bread, and flesh
of rotten swine,
The mangled carcass and the
battered brain,
The doctor's poison, and the
captain's cane,
The soldier's musket and the
steward's debt,

The evening shackle, and the
noon-day threat."

In a prose journal Freneau describes how 35 prisoners rushed the sentries and escaped the horrors of the prison ship. . . .

"As soon as the sentries got possession of the vessel again . . . they posted themselves at each hatchway and most basely and cowardly fired fore and aft among us, pistols and muskets, for a full quarter of an hour without intermission. By the mercy of God they touched but four, one mortally. . . . After this no usage seemed severe enough for us."

As I write, the headlines continue to tell of the warfare that the rulers of the United States have unleashed against the Korean POWs:

I do not know enough history, or literature, to find any appropriate parallel, either for the horrors our government is inflicting on the people of Korea, or the heroism of their resistance.

But Freneau, in his burning poem, seems to talk to us today:

"Americans! a just resentment
show,
And glut revenge on this de-
testable foe . . .
See how they pant to stain the
world with gore
And millions murdered still
would murder more;
This selfish race, from all the
world disjoined,
Perpetual discord spread
throughout mankind,
Aim to extend their empire o'er
the ball,
Subject, destroy, absorb, and
conquer all,
As if the power that formed us
did condemn
All other nations to be slaves
to them—
Rouse from your sleep, and
crush the thievish band
Defeat, destroy, and sweep
them from the land. . . ."

Before and During a Good Ball Game . . .

MIGHT AS WELL warn, Yankee fans they can get off right here. This is about Cleveland's 7-3 victory at the Stadium Tuesday night and where the American League is concerned this pillar is strictly from the shores of Lake Erie.

It was quite a night at that for My Favorite A. L. ballclub. Slowfooted Al Rosen, that slugging slugger, rocked the Stadium with a clean steal of home, spearheading a triple steal with the bases full. Harry Simpson hit another inside-the-park homer, always twice as exciting as the over the fence dogtrot variety, the returned Luke Easter celebrated with one of the dogtrot variety, Larry Doby walked, doubled, singled and made a fine one-hand catch, and Early Wynn, a skinny guy who lost seven pounds pitching in the Stadium steam-bath, was in command all the way.

Simpson's homer, off the first pitch leading off the 6th, was a long line drive bisecting the left-center alley and rolling ahead of frantic Yankee pursuit to the 457-foot marker, an exact replica of an earlier Stadium blow this year by the same lefthanded hitter, and Harry's third of the season. This rapidly improving young sophomore outfielder, who can not only hit but field, and not only field but throw, and not only do all those things but run like a deer, was around the bases standing up before the ball ever reached the infield.

It was quite a sensational game though onesided. We have a few things at that for our Yankee-fan readers. The daddy of the night's home runs—there were five, three by the Yanks, proving that home runs ain't the only thing that keeps the sailor warm or wins the ball games—was a belt by young Mickey Mantle that winged about 450 feet through the air and not only cleared the high bleacher wire fence toward right center but landed about halfway up. It was one of the old Babe Ruth variety and really stirred up the late stayers though it came with the ball game wrapped up in the ninth off a tired Wynn trying to get things over with. Mickey's whiplash swing can really send 'em. He is going to be a very exciting star before he is through. He has it all.

TO COMPLETE the evening's entertainment there was a simply fantastic catch by Irv Noren, who had just gone in to rest Hank Bauer in the 8th when he flew over the turf toward right center, dived through the air and while skidding on his ear plucked Simpson's bid for another extra base hit right off the grass-top. In a lost cause, it was still one of the most sensational catches I have ever seen, and since such plays often get left out of the newspaper accounts, it was nice to think that television fans at least had a chance to appreciate it.

The triple steal deserves a word. It was smart and daring baseball all around. The Indians had scored one run in the first, had the bases full with two out and feeble hitting Jim Hegan at bat. Rosen, whose forte is not speed, was the runner on third so nobody gave any thought to him. Kuzava, the Yankee pitcher, is a lefthander, which means he winds up facing away from third. Rosen found himself with a good jump as he took his lead, saw Kuzava taking a full windup and just kept going to beat the pitch by an eyelash. There was no pre-arranged signal from the coaches—there rarely is on the steal of home when a runner has to "feel" he can make it. Doby on second and Easter on first made it a triple steal by alertly setting sail for the next base as they saw Rosen go. Regardless of what happens to the front man's attempt, this is always sound base running.

LUKE EASTER came off the field and sat wearily on the dug-out bench. "Whew," he said.

"Got to hitting pretty good down there," he said. Indianapolis is "up" geographically, but anything lower than the big leagues are down.

Luke was tired. "Played for Indianapolis last night," he said. "Guess they figured some people came out expecting to see me play. Long game, too, and then I was up to make a 7 a.m. plane out at the airport. When I got there I found out the Cleveland office had made the wrong booking for me, it was a plane to Cleveland instead of New York. Had to hang around till after 10 to make a connection to New York. Got into the hotel about 4, and just about time to get set and get out here."

Here was the very hot Yankee Stadium. (How many kids do you suppose the price of one atom bomb would send out of the city for the summer?)

Luke talked a little about the American Association. I asked him if he'd seen Vic Power, the young Negro star on the Yankees' Kansas City farm. He nodded emphatically.

"He hit that ball!"

ABOUT HIS own hitting and the slump:

"Well," said the big fellow from East St. Louis who had batted in over 100 runs for the Indians in the past two seasons, "you just don't know what's wrong when you get into a slump. If you knew you could stop it. One thing I knew . . . that sooner or later I'd come out of it if I kept swinging. But I suppose I was starting to hurt the club, and they can't be as sure as I am. . . ."

One by one Cleveland players who hadn't seen him before fervently told him how happy they were to see him back. Several Cleveland reporters came down to tell him the same thing.

In the first inning he came up with the bases full and two out. The Indians hadn't scored yet and the hard-throwing southpaw Kuzava worked the count to 3-2. The fourth pitch zoomed into Berre's mitt, Easter held back his bat, it was ball four and the Indians were under way with their first run. A moment later Rosen made it two. It was a big walk.

Luke was purposely passed in the third with men on second and third and two out. The Yankees still respect him plenty. Here was a lefthanded pitcher going against the book, walking a lefthanded hitter to get at Hegan, a righthanded hitter. It worked, too.

He popped out in the fifth and ninth. In between, in the seventh, he led off against Joe Ostrowski, another lefthander, and lifted the first pitch a mile in the air to right field. He seemed to have only gently stroked the ball, but Bauer pressed back to the barrier and then just stood there and the ball sailed serenely in among the customers.

Easter jogged around the bases and the Indians were on the dugout steps to give him a real greeting. Glad to have you back, was in their big smiles as they waited for him.

THE DAILY WORKER
"In length, scope, spectacularity and color awards most films"—N. Y. Times
THE FALL OF BERLIN
made by STANLEY
SEE MARRIAGE OF MARY AND JIM
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Walter White Hits Retreat by Demos Before Dixiecrats

By ROB F. HALL

CHICAGO, July 16.—Walter White, chairman of the leadership conference on civil rights, said today there is a "grave danger" that those who want to water down the Democratic Party plank on civil rights will win out in the convention. In a press conference he expressed indignation that Democratic Party chairman Frank McKinney had acted to seat the Fielding Wright-Hugh White white supremacy delegation as representatives of the Democratic Party of Mississippi.

"It is high time the Democratic Party stopped quailing every time somebody like Jimmy Byrnes or Dick Russell threatens to bolt," he said.

In the press conference with White were James Carey, CIO secretary-treasurer; Philip Klutznick, for Bnai Brith and seven other national Jewish organizations, and Stanley Gewirtz of ADA. Klutznick said the Jewish organizations were unanimous in de-

manding a strong FEPC with enforcement powers. He said "Civil rights is the number one issue at this convention."

White directed his sharpest attacks at the candidacy of Sen. Russell, and declared that Sen. Robert Kerr of Oklahoma was also unacceptable because he had voted consistently with the Dixiecrats. He expressed a more moderate dissatisfaction with Sen. Kefauver, criticizing his failure to take a clearcut position on FEPC but asserting that the Tennessee Senator's position on the filibuster is "improving."

White and his colleagues all dodged questions on the civil rights position of Gov. Adlai Stevenson, although Stevenson has stressed states rights on FEPC.

WORLD METAL UNION BACKS STEELWORKERS STRIKE

VIENNA, July 15.—The Trade Unions International of Metal and Engineering Industries, an affiliate of the World Federation of Trade Unions, has repeated its call for solidarity with the striking steel workers in the United States, it was announced today.

The big International representing ten million workers throughout the world "once again extends its fraternal greetings to the American steel workers and reiterates its support for them in the struggle for better living and working conditions," the official release declared.

The International, whose general secretary is the French trade unionist Henri Jourdain, called on all its members to demonstrate their active solidarity with the American steel workers, and to make known as widely as possible the struggle of the American steel workers.

It urged messages of solidarity

Bomb Home Of Judge Who Freed Duclos

PARIS, July 16.—A powerful bomb today blasted the home of the president of the court which recently freed Communist leader Jacques Duclos from prison, driving the judge's wife into a bomb shelter and badly damaging the building.

Judge Paul Didier, who is scheduled to sit later this week on the plea of Andre Stil, editor of the Communist newspaper, l'Humanite, who is still being held in jail, was in court when the explosion occurred.

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ALP DESIGNATES 17 NEGRO CANDIDATES

Seventeen Negro candidates, including four Negro women and five Puerto Ricans, were designated yesterday by the American Labor Party for congressional state senate and assemblyman posts in petitions filed with the Board of Elections. In addition, 34 women, other than the Negro women nominees, were named to their slate.

This Negro, Puerto Rican and women representation list represents the largest number to be designated by any political party.

Carrying forward the momentum of the Progressive Party convention, which more than 400 New York State delegates attended, the ALP laid down plans for an enrollment and registration drive to culminate in a maximum peace vote turnout next ov. 4.

The ALP announced it would hold its second Madison Square Garden rally in this campaign Oct. 27. It has also scheduled a state

campaign dinner at the Hotel Astor Sept. 24.

Reflecting the stepped-up campaign activities is the opening of the East Midtown ALP Club tonight (Thursday) at 137 E. 34 St., at which Vito Marcantonio, state chairman, will speak.

The composition and choice of candidates designated by the ALP spells out in practical election terms the party's program for peace, Negro representation, minority rights, civil liberties and security. Other ALP designees represent rank and file trade unionists, tenants, consumers, and peace-minded voters.

The following Negro and Puerto Rican candidates were listed by the ALP:

New York County: For Congress—Theodore Archer in the 18 C.D.; For State Senate, Ramona Garrett and Leon Love, in the 21 and 23 respectively; for Assembly, Wilhelmina Plummer, 11 A. D.,

Ozias E. Urgent, 12 A. D., Manuel Medina, 14 A. D.

Brooklyn: For Congress—Anthony Tully, 10 C. D.; for State Senate, Jesus Colon, 8 S. D.; for Assembly, Jose Giboyeau, 10 A. D.; Luis Hernandez, 14 A. D.; Hattie Brisbane, 5 A. D.; Haldy James, 17 A. D.

Bronx: For State Senate—Percival Ellis, 26 S. D.; for Assembly, Jose Davila Sempit, 5 A. D., Daniel Sheppard, 7 A. D.

Queens—For Congress — Capt. Hugh N. Mulzac, 5 C. D.; for Assembly, Gwendolyn Mahon.

605 Ship Cooks Sign Here With MCS Union

After four days of registration at the Pacific Maritime Association's central registration office, 605 persons registered for employment aboard PMA ships designating the National Union of Marine Cooks and Stewards (MCS) as their voluntary choice, and not a single person selected the SUP-MC&S-AFL. There was one registrant for no union.

These figures prove the contentions of the National Union of Marine Cooks and Stewards (MCS) that attempted raiding by the combined forces of Joe Curran's NMU-CIO and Harry Lundberg's SUP-AFL in which nearly a quarter of a million dollars have been spent flopped before they even got started. It also raises a serious question as to whether anywhere near enough pledge cards were obtained and supplied to the National Labor Relations Board for that body to recognize another union in the field with sufficient showing to make a collective bargaining election necessary.

Registration is going on under a consent decree issued by the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals in San Francisco, following agreement between the MCS (Ind.); SUP-MC&S-AFL; Pacific Maritime Association and the National Labor Relations Board. Registration is going on in seven major ports and the figures shown are the New York registrations only, said Irv Dvorin, New York Port Agent for the National Union of Marine Cooks and Stewards (MCS-Ind.)

What's On?

Tonight Manhattan

BEEN MISSING OUT taking Political Economy 101? It's given every Tuesday and Thursday night at the Jefferson School with instructor Al Prago. There is still time to register and attend this class. Also there are many other varied courses to choose from. So don't delay. Register today! Catalogs at the Jefferson School of Social Science, 878 Ave. of the Americas (cor. 10th St. MA 9-1000).

Tomorrow Manhattan

Hear Dr. Herbert Aptheker speak on "Racist Theories"—entertainment and social following. Tuesday, 405 W. 41st St., Friday night, July 18th. Admission N.Y. Student Division of the Labor Youth League.

Coming

ATTEND THE ANNUAL PICNIC of the Hellenic Center, 359 W. 24th St., N.Y.C. Sunday, July 26, at International Park, 514 E. 228 St., Bronx, N.Y. Music, dancing, broiled chicken on charcoal, beer, soft drinks. Subscription \$1.00.
ENJOY THIS WEEKEND at a progressive camp—Nature Friends Camp Midvale, from Friday night through Sunday for only \$6 to \$10. Only one hour (35 miles) from New York City. All sports, folk and social dancing, entertainment. For reservations and further information call or write Midvale Camp Corp., Midvale, New Jersey, TErhune 5-2160.

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FEDERAL MINE SAFETY BILL SIGNED INTO LAW

WASHINGTON, July 16. — A tougher measure previously guided through the Senate by Sen. Matthew M. Neely (D-WVa.) in most instances, an operator can appeal a shutdown order to the Director of the Bureau of Mines, then to a special board of review and finally to the Federal courts.

Inspectors of the Federal Bureau of Mines may now close any mine if they find "immediate danger" of fire, explosion, flood or accident. Previously, they could act only in an advisory capacity and they had no power to enforce their regulations.

The bill, which finally passed both houses, was sponsored by Rep. Samuel K. McConnell, Jr. (R-Pa.). It was a revision of a

Tacoma Hit By Layoffs

WASHINGTON, July 15 (FP). —Labor Secretary Maurice J. Tobin has added Tacoma, Wash., to the list of substantial manpower surplus areas because of a slump in lumber mill operations there.

Urge Chicago Mayor: 'End Violence Against Negroes'

CHICAGO.—The Civil Rights Congress of Illinois this week challenged Mayor Martin H. Kennelly and the Chicago city administration to stop doubletalking and begin taking some positive steps toward prevention and suppression of mob violence of the type that causes personal injury and thousands of dollars in damages to Negro property owners and stamps Chicago as the worst hotbed of racism in the country.

The challenge was issued by Lester Davis, executive secretary of the local Civil Rights Congress chapter, in reference to the recent mob action in Union Street, where a mob of 4,000 attacked and seriously damaged a house in a white community which had recently been purchased by a Negro family.

Mr. Davis pointed out that for the past several years the coming

of summer has been the signal for a series of mob attacks against the civil rights of Negro citizens of Chicago, and that even a moron learns from experience.

He said, "We can draw only one of two possible conclusions from the city's failure to take decisive action in coping with Chicago mob violence. Either that the Kennelly administration is inept and incapable of devising a workable plan, or that it has absolutely no intention or desire to halt these attacks."

"HOW CAN WE explain the established pattern of police negligence, inaction and oftentimes open support of the mob in the long series of racist disturbances which have rocked the city of Chicago since 1946. Always there is the pattern—the mob attacks, the police are either absent or late in

arriving, and when they arrive, they lack sufficient numbers to cope with the situation, and when there are sufficient numbers, there are either no arrests, or those arrested are the victims of the attack. This was the case in Cicero, in Fernwood, in Peoria Street, St. Lawrence Avenue and many others.

"The Union Street riot, occurring only two blocks from the site of the coming national conventions of the Republican and Democratic Parties, poses a question that both parties must answer to the Negro people before the coming national election! When will elected officials stop talking and begin to take action on the issue of civil rights?"

"Negro voters must make this the key political issue for November. The Civil Rights Congress of Illinois serves notice to the city and state administrations that it will no longer tolerate the feeble excuses which add up to no more than a consistent policy of victimization of the Negro people with the consent of government, and that it will make every effort to place the responsibility for these vicious acts where they rightfully belong, and to arouse the people to demand an immediate change."

126-DAY BUS STRIKE SETTLED IN EASTERN MASSACHUSETTS

BOSTON, July 16 (FP).—A 126-day bus strike that affected 350,000 riders in 74 Bay State Communities was settled July 13.

The agreement was subject to ratification by the general conference committee of the AFL Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees. The strike began March 10.

Under terms of the settlement the strikers will have their current rate of \$1.55 an hour boosted by

15 cents. The increase is retroactive to Jan. 1, but does not include the strike period. Original strike demand was for a 30 cent hourly increase and pensions. The new agreement will run for one year.

The strikers actually reached agreement July 9 with the strike-bound firm, Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway Co., but held up returning until the company reinstated 19 drivers in Lowell.

The Lowell men were suspended when they refused to join a back-to-work movement sponsored by the Lowell division of the union. Leaders of the Lowell division are under suspension by the union.

Final settlement was reached when the company agreed to reinstate the 19 drivers. Involved in the walkout were 1,800 drivers and mechanics.

